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ORIGINAL POETRY.

"I've told it only to my Lute."

TO ——.

Wake not thy lute for me, sweet boy,
Wake not thy lute for me:
Nor let my wayward fate destroy
Thy young heart's mirth and glee.

My own is like the sterile rock,
Where never flowret grew;
That some rude tempest's deadly shock,
Rude it there perish too.

E'en the enchanted wreath that Love
Around my temples twin'd,
Bright as yon vesper star above,
To Death has been consign'd.

Then seek a heart whose kindred glow
May bless thy coming years;
Mine could no wavering throb bestow,
I can but give thee—tears!

LAURA.

A WISH.

I wish, but oh! I dare not say
The warmest wish I feel for thee;
I wish those hours may float as gay
As sun beams on the dark blue sea.

I must not ask thy form more fair,
Thine eye more full of sympathy,
Thine own sweet smile that lingers there,
Forbids the heedless wish for thee.

I only wish the brighter years,
A bosom free from every sorrow,
A cheek unblanch'd by dark'ning tears,
A smile for every future morrow.

W. F. MARVIN

SONNET TO A STAR.

Yes, I have gazed upon thy liquid light!
Gazed till the tear hath trembled in each eye,
And the full soul gushed forth unbid—and I
Have wept, thou wert so lovely, or so bright!
There is a witching sadness, a delight,
A soothing sweetness, in the thought of thee;
A deep-ton'd feeling in thy speaking sight,
That thrills the bosom with its melody—
And breathes of Heaven, and joy, and purest bliss.
Yes, I do love thee star! for thou dost seem
To feel a kindred passion; and thy beam
Hath lull'd with hope's soft whisperings my distress.
Yes, I do love thee, and the wings of night
Shall waft unceasing benisons to thy sacred height.

SENEX.

ODE TO MIDNIGHT.

Welcome, welcome, to my soul,
In thy still hour, midnight!
While meditation fills my breast,
And ev'ry care is hush'd to rest,
I hail thee with delight!
With thee I love,
In thought to rove
From earthly scenes of woe, to those of bliss above.

Yes, thine's the welcome hour,
When, wrapt in pensive ease,
I oft, 'midst the deep calm around,
Indulge in reveries profound,
While sleep my pillow flees;
And vision bright
Burst on my sight,
As I do give unbounded wing to fancy's airy flight.

But now, while half the world
Is sunk in slumbers deep,
My bosom often heaves a sigh—
The 'dewy tear' falls from my eye,
I cannot choose but weep—
I weep to think
Affection's dearest link
Will break, and each fond friend, ere long, in Death's cold arms will sink.

And is there no delight,
Mix'd in the cup of grief?
O yes, the joy that sparkles there,
Will ev'n to forlorn despair
Administer relief—
'Twill yield to me,
Tho' silently,
A solace that will calm the bit'rest pangs of agony.

Thy awful glooms, midnight!
Will shortly pass away,
As the bright rays of morn divine,
Upon the face of nature shine,
And give the cheerful day;
Then, when day's reign
To night's domain
Shall yield,—I'll welcome thy return with fond delight again.

CARLOS.

TO THE LADIES.

Profit and pleasure would you find,
Read Chapone's Letters on the Mind.
In them strong sentiments appear,
In language nervous, graceful clear.
By them the "young ideas taught
How best to shoot," the tender thought
Most happily is rear'd. May they
Who female minds, when building sway
Their utmost cult'ring care bestow
To make them beautifully blow.
By them, in ev'ry stile of life,
The friend, the mother, and the wife,
Are taught, with dignity and ease,
To shine, and while they shine, to please.

FEMINARUM AMICUS.

For the First Leaf of a Lady's Album.

BY J. MONTGOMERY.

Flower after flower comes forth in Spring,
First after bird begins to sing:
Tall copse and field, in riches bloom,
Sparkle with dew, and breathe perfume,—
While hill and valley, all day long,
And half the night, resound with song,
So may acquaintance, one by one,
Come like Spring flowers to meet the sun,
And write these pages, pure and white,
Kind words, kind thoughts, kind prayers indite,
Which sweeter odour shall dispense
Than vernal blossoms to the sense;
Till woven and streaming hair appear
Than autographs and sketches here:
—Or like the minstrels of the grave,
Pour strains of harmony and love,
The music made by heart to heart,
In which the least can bear a part,
More exquisite than all the notes
Of nightingales' and thrushes' throats.
Thus shall this book, from end to end,
Show in succession friend on friend,
By their own living hands pourtray'd,
In prose and verse, in light and shade,
By pen or pencil,—till her eye,
Who owns the volume shall descry
On many a leaf some lovely trace,
Reminding of a lovelier face:
With here and there the humbler line,
Recalling such a pilgrim as mine.

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

Some years ago, a young gentleman, Mr. L——, paid his addresses to the sister of Mr. B——, with whom he lived in the habits of intimacy and friendship. And it so happened, that, at the same time, Mr. B—— paid his addresses to the sister of Mr. L——. At length those attentions ripened into nearer connexions, and the marriages of both the young gentlemen were solemnized at one and the same time and place. While the company were together, the two young men, now brothers, stepped out to a neighbouring house of entertainment, with a view, as they said, "to break a bottle of wine together, and bid farewell to their bachelorship." While taking the wine a sharp dispute arose between some gentlemen, who happened to be present. Unfortunately, the two brothers took sides, and as the dispute went on, one gave the other the *lie*. From this moment hard words were uttered on both sides, and their passions rose to the highest pitch. A challenge was given by one, and accepted by the other. No delay was desired—their seconds were chosen, and the duel fought immediately. Both fired at the word, and both shots took effect. Both fell, and lived long enough to shake hands and forgive each other—soon after both closed their eyes in death! The reader is left to conceive of the distress and sorrow of the two young married ladies and their friends, for such cannot be described.—*N. E. Farmer.*

ANECDOTES,

Selected from the Earl of Bridgewater's Family Anecdotes; printed for private circulation.

I KNOW but one instance in which James the Second made a reply of wit and humour: after King William had landed, it was announced to James the Second: Sire, such a great lord has left you, and is gone over to King William; Prince George of Denmark exclaimed, *Est-il possible!* Again was announced to James the Second, that another great lord had gone over to King William. *Est-il possible!* again exclaimed Prince George of Denmark: and so he did, always exclaiming *Est-il possible* upon the defection of any great lord from James the Second. At length Prince George of Denmark left James the Second; and when his defection was announced to James the Second, James the Second said, What! is *Est-il possible* gone too!

Dr. Buckler, upon my leading the conversation to Blackstone, spoke to me much about him. He always represented him to me as cold and phlegmatic. Much of that part of his Commentaries that regard the laws of England, he told me, which Blackstone wrote in the morning before dinner, he found, upon revision after dinner, to require little or no alteration; but such parts of his Commentaries as are occupied by belles-lettres, or such as relate to the history of the laws of England, (as, for instance, the first chapter of Introduction, or the last chapters,) which he wrote in the morning before dinner, never could please him, on coming to revise them after dinner, when he retired from the "common room." He then scratched his pen here and there through several lines, and wrote them afresh or obliterated them entirely. He altered, corrected, and amended, those chapters, to that form which they now bear.

My family connexion with John, the great Duke of Marlborough, has put me in possession of some traditional anecdotes concerning him, which are known but to few.

The Earl of Peterborough commanded in Spain and in Portugal, the Duke of Marlborough in Germany, &c. Lord Peterborough obtained the supplies of which he stood in need, thriftily, tardily, difficultly; to the duke was given what ever he desired, easily, speedily: in his service ran readily the court, the parliament, the ministry, the public opinion. One day, upon Lord Peterborough's temporary return, finding all his proposals, projects, recommendations taken *ad referendum*, and much disgusted withal, he threw himself into a sedan chair, drew the curtains at the side as well as in front, in order to hide himself, that he might not be known or seen: the populace took up an idea that the person in the chair was the Duke of Marlborough: they gathered around it—"God bless the Duke of Marlborough!—God bless the Duke of Marlborough!"—"Gentlemen," said Lord Peterborough, pushing down one of the windows, "I am not the Duke of Marlborough,"—"Oh, yes," said a spokesman of the multitude, "you are the Duke of Marlborough; we know you well enough."—"Gentlemen," said Lord Peterborough, "I am not the Duke of Marlborough. Let me down," he called out to his chairman;—got out of the chair, and now standing: "I am not the Duke of Marlborough, I tell you; and I will give you two convincing proofs that I am not: one is, that I have but a single guinea," and he turned his pockets inside out: "the other is, that I give it you;" and he threw it among them.

Upon the eve of a great pitched battle, which was to be fought the ensuing morning, under the united command of the Duke of Marlborough and Francis Eugene of Savoy, (usually denominated Prince Eugene,) Prince Eugene came after dinner, by appointment, to the Duke of Marlborough, and settled with him, as he thought, all things relative to the battle of the next day. The Duke of Marlborough had taken up his head-quarters at a small house, which had a little garden before it, and a coach round. Prince Eugene was received in great state. In driving out of the coach round, it struck Prince Eugene that there was one manœuvre he had not notified to the Duke: "Drive me back again." He skipt nimbly into the house; and in the drawing-room, where he had been received he found the Duke of Marlborough perched upon a chair, with his handkerchief under his shoes, and whiffing out the wax candles of the middle piece of lustre.

The Duke of Marlborough, when he got old, usually passed the evening in a room which looks upon one of the courts of Blenheim House. I know the room from long habits, because it was that which was appropriated to be my bedchamber, after the death of the old Duchess of Bedford, whenever I came to Blenheim. In that room he played regularly every evening at chess. When he was beat, the old man sometimes shed tears: "Every one," he sobbed out, "every one can beat me now."

A gentleman who was employed in his affairs by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, after the duke's death, brought her a paper to sign; and the duchess testifying, for the moment, a reluctance, and an inclination to defer signing, the gentleman seemed offended. "Madam," said he, "your grace may sign with all safety; I have read the paper myself; I am sure"—"And I am positive," said the duchess, "and that's better."

"When I was a clerk in Holland, at a salary of forty pounds a year," Sam Egerton used to say, "I had always something to give readily in alms to the poor; but now I don't know how it is, I can't put my hand in my pocket—the devil, I think, holds my hand."

Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, never would let any one come to him—he always would go to them: "For," said he, "if they come to me, they may stay as long as they please: if I go to them, I can stay as long as I please."

One morning, when the duke and I were at Ashbridge together and standing at one of the windows after breakfast, a hack-chaise drove into the park across the lawn in front of the house. "What is that?" said the duke. "It is a post-chaise replied one of the servants, which Lord Dartmouth has sent for Plinkey, to take him to the king's kitchen." "Bid Plinkey," said the duke, "stay at Ashbridge, dress my dinner, and not go to the king;" and, in fact, the carriage went back empty. The Earl of Dartmouth, at that time, was master of the household. The duke wrote to him the following letter:

"My lord,—I like my cook: I will keep him. No endeavours would have been made to take him from me, if ——".

We tried to prevent the duke from sending the above letter. He replied, "Lord Dartmouth may interpret the 'if' as he pleases."

The duke was a firm friend of his country: he willingly contributed his quota to every tax that was levied to defray its expenses, and even went voluntarily beyond what he was under the necessity of doing; for he subscribed one hundred thousand pounds to the Loyalty Loan. He supported ministers and the king's government. Once, indeed, he set himself against a tax which Mr. Pitt, had the intention of getting passed: upon that tax (the fustian tax), he opposed Mr. Pitt, and beat him, for Mr. Pitt withdrew it. Mr. Pitt over and over again proposed to the duke to let him come to see him, in Lancashire and Cheshire, during one of the summer recesses; but the duke always replied by courtly and complimentary phrases and plausible excuses; and never would let Mr. Pitt come. "He will see," said the duke to me, as we went in his boat along the navigation, "how rich the country is, and will find out something in which he may think it will bear additional taxing."

One day, when we were at dinner at Himley, the conversation turned upon an anecdote that was current about old Lord Foley. It was said that a servant of his had found couched in one of the books of the library, an India bond for £1,000 which had been hid there, but forgot by old Mr. Foley. Instantly this servant brought the £1,000 India bond to my lord, delivered to him as his property, (a trover,) upon which Lord Foley gave him half-a-crown. "He could not," said Lord Dudley, "give him more." We all stared. "He could not," said Lord Dudley, "for the soul of him."

The Earl of Broadalbane was in habits of much intimacy with the Duke of Rutland. One day, when they were together at Belvoir Castle, the Duke said to him: "It is so long a journey to Taymouth, and then you stay there till just the meeting of Parliament: I wish your estates were in my county."—"I should be very sorry," replied Lord Breadalbane "my estates would almost cover the whole county of Rutland; I fear your grace would not have many acres left for yourself."

The duke of Cumberland frequently drank a bowl of thick cream after breakfast; and, notwithstanding his polite and gentleman-like manners, he would sit, when it was hot with his two thumbs, one in each arm-hole of his opened waistcoat. He thought it served to give him coolness, and to ease him under his fat and impracticable unwieldiness.

When any one told to this Duke of Cumberland a very improbable story, he heard him with politeness and attention: "Can you believe," was said to him, "what this man has told you."—"The gentleman," said the duke, "may believe what he pleases; but I hope he will indulge me in the same liberty."

The Marquis of Stafford, (Lord Gower,) had one particularity, which was not in common with other men,—that of being able, generally, to go to sleep in the daytime, when he pleased. If any unexpected circumstance happened, in consequence of which, according to his estimation, he should have to wait, he would sit down, close his eyes, and in a few minutes he would fall asleep.

When, upon the great question which government supported, Sir Robert Walpole was left in a minority, whereby his administration was terminated—the teller for the No's, as he went up to report the numbers of the division, vociferated, "Hoo hoop!" intending to apprise the house, that "at length the old fox was run down."

One day, when Lord Bath told us he was going to Longleat, and mentioned the place where he should sleep on the road, "You will not be so well there as at home."—"Yes," said Lord Bath, "but I like an inn."—"How can you, master of Longleat, and with your house in Arlington Street, like an inn?"—"Yes," said Lord Bath, "I like an inn, because they seem always so glad to see me."

Lord Bath passed for one of the wisest men in England. "When one is in opposition," said he, "it is very easy indeed to know what to say; but when one is minister, it is difficult to know what not to say."

Once, when I was at Tonbridge Wells, Lord Chancellor Loughborough said to me, "I never know Lord Bath."—"Why," said I, "you was a minister at the time that he also was a minister."—"Yes," said he, "personally; but I used to go to bed before twelve, and Lord Bath never was himself (that is, in the plenitude of his faculties and gaiety) till after twelve."

It is very well known, that by the laws of England the chancellor is held to the guardian of the persons and property of all such persons as are said to be no longer of sound mind and good disposing memory; in fine, to have lost their senses. Lord Chancellor Loughborough told me that he ordered to be brought to him a man against whom his heirs wished to take out a statute of lunacy: he examined him very attentively, put various questions to him, to all of which he made most pertinent and apposite answers. "This man mad!" thought he; "verily, he is one of the ablest men I ever met with!" Towards the end of his examination, however, was put into Lord Loughborough's hand a little scrap of paper, torn from a letter, on which was written with a pencil "Ezekiel." This was enough for such a shrewd and able man as Lord Loughborough. He forthwith took his cue. "What fine poetry," said the chancellor, "is in Isaiah!"—"Very fine," replied the man, "especially when read in the original Hebrew."—"and how well Jeremiah wrote!"—"Surely," said the man.—"What a genius, too, was Ezekiel!"—"Do you like him?" said the man; "I'll tell you a secret—I am Ezekiel!"

When the Earl of Bradford was brought before the chancellor, to be examined upon application for a statute of lunacy against him, the chancellor asked him, "How many legs has a sheep?"—"Does your lordship mean, answered Lord Bradford, "a live sheep, or a dead sheep?"—"Is it not the same thing?" said the chancellor. "No, my lord," said Lord Bradford, "there is much difference: a sheep may have four legs; a dead sheep has only two: the two fore legs are shoulders; but there are but two legs of mutton."

A fat, puffy, big-wigged, little chap, got up into his desk to read prayers to a small congregation one Friday morning, where I was present: the clerk was ready in his desk below him. The printed book out of which the little chap had to read prayers was dog-eared, torn and missing: he hunted for some time; and at length called, thinking that the first page, dog-eared as it was and torn, had dropped, and was lying somewhere by, "John! John! what is become of Almighty and most merciful Father? I can't find Him."

My father sometimes said that he knew the length of an old woman's conscience; for he had been told the measure. An old woman, who was one of the wonders in the garden, accosted him one morning, and said, "My lord, there is a great deal of red tape in the garden-house; may I take some of it?"—"Yes, good woman, certainly; take enough, in conscience," said he. The head-gardener, who afterwards had occasion for some tape, finding but little left, measured the remainder, and found the old woman had taken thirty feet and about a half.

ANCIENT BABYLON.

Very little is recorded of the early history of the city of Babylon. Its foundations were laid, it is supposed, by Nimrod, great grandson of Noah, not long after the dispersion of Babel. It stood on both sides of the river Euphrates, on an even and extensive plain. It was surrounded by a wall, incredible as it may seem, of three hundred and fifty feet in height, eighty-seven in thickness, and sixty miles in circumference; forming an exact square, fifteen miles on each side. This massive wall was made of large bituminous bricks, so firmly cemented as to render it perfectly solid. An enormous ditch, lined on both sides with brick, and filled with water, encompassed the city—the size of which may be nearly estimated from the fact, that the walls of the city were composed entirely of clay taken out of it.

The city was entered through the walls, by one hundred gates, twenty-five on each side, composed of solid brass. Between every two of the gates were three towers ten feet in height; also one on each of the four corners, and three between the several corner towers and the first gate, making in all three hundred and sixteen. From the gates on one side of the city to those on the opposite side, went streets one hundred and fifty feet in width. These fifty streets, crossing each other at right angles, divided the city into six hundred and seventy-six squares. The houses stood on these squares, a short distance from each other, facing the streets. The central parts of these numerous squares were laid out in gardens, walks, and yards, and occupied for many other useful and ornamental purposes; so that from the many vacant spaces, not more than one half of the ground was built upon. Next to the wall, on each side of the city, was a street, 200 feet wide, and 15 miles, (the extent of the city,) in length. The houses were built only on one side of this street—on the squares fronting the wall.

The river Euphrates, or rather a branch of it, ran directly across the city, from north to south. A wall of the same thickness, and similar to that which surrounded the city, was built on each side of the river. In these walls, where the river was intersected by the streets, were massy brazen gates. From the several streets there were gradual descents to the river, which was crossed in boats. Through these gates, which were incautiously left open, Cyrus and his army entered, having turned the course of the river, and took this splendid city.

Such are some of the particulars which have been recorded relative to the once "golden city" and "glory of kingdoms." While her walls were echoing and re-echoing with the sounds of mirth and festivity, and when to all human appearance they were destined to stand to the latest generations, Jeremiah prophesied "that it should become *desolate*, that it should not be *inhabited*, that the *wild beasts* of the field should be there." History has since confirmed the predictions of the prophet. Long before the christian era, we are told that it had become a place of "solitude," and that it was "lying waste and neglected." In the fourth century, we are informed that "its walls served as a fence, and the city as a park, in which the kings of Persia kept *wild beasts* for hunting." A traveller in the twelfth century found it overrun with *serpents* and *scorpions*. In 1743, another traveller states that its "ruins were so effaced, that there were hardly any vestiges of them to point out the situation of the city." By one who has recently visited the spot, we are told that "there is not now a stone to tell where Babylon was situated.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE TURKS.

Taken *en masse*, the Turks are the finest looking race of men in the world; their oval heads, arching brows, jetty eyes, and aquiline noses, their lofty figures and stately mien are all set off to full advantage by their ample robes and graceful turbans; all is ease and proportion about a Turk; there are no angles or straight lines in his features or person; in all we find the pure curve of manly beauty and majestic grace. It is inconceivable what a miserable figure an Englishman or a European makes beside him; his black unmeaning hat, harlequin pantaloons, and hard collared, straight cut-coat, (which will one day puzzle those of posterity who shall be antiquaries in costume,) contrast so villainously with the picturesque head dress, ample trowsers and floating pelisse of the Ottoman, whilst his glossy beard flings contempt on the effeminate chin of the clipped and docked European. His arms, for "in the East all arm," usually consist of a pair of superbly chased pistols, stuck in a silken sash; a yataghan, with a jewelled handle; a large and more clumsy knife, called a baniar, and the scymetar swinging in a scabbard, covered with green or crimson velvet, (as the owner being an Emir or other wise, entitled to carry it,) and ornamented with bosses of gold. The latter is, in general, the most important and valuable portion of his arms, or even of his property. I have seen some blades which were valued at 200 or 300 dollars. —*Letters from the Ægean.*

Written for the Casket.

THE CHRISTIAN JEWESS.

In the history of the ancient Jews may be read many instances of devotion to the institutions delivered to them from the mouth of God by their venerable prophet, to which the world cannot furnish a parallel.

The deeds of the death-despising Spartan, and of the almost invincible phalanx of Macedon, fall far short of that recklessness of death with which the hosts of Israel rushed to the battle, like the swelled and foaming torrents of their own native mountains, bearing down every obstacle that dared to intercept its maddened course.

This contempt of death is not confined to the men of that nation alone; even their timid and retiring women have been known to face the keenest tortures, and endure the bitterest death which the barbarity of man could invent, rather than overstep, even in the smallest degree, the bounds prescribed by their religion and laws!

The siege of Jerusalem, by Titus, when the emperor Vespasian, his father, swayed the sceptre of the world, abounds with instances of heroism and endurance, which never have since, and probably never will be equalled.

After innumerable fruitless efforts to reduce it by other means, Titus was at length forced to enclose the whole city with a wall, the remains of which are still to be seen, intermingled with broken columns and crumbling cenotaphs, which once adorned the sacred temple, and the gorgeous palaces of Herod. This immense wall was nearly completed, and in so short a time as to astonish not only the Jews, who were thus cut off from any supplies of provisions which they might hope to receive from without the walls, but even the builders themselves.

The sun had set, and the long sheet of glowing crimson in the west was gradually fading into the pale light of evening. A comet of unusual size, bearing the shape of a sword, was seen suspended in ominous brightness directly over the devoted city:—A second, still larger and brighter, from another part of the now star-gemmed sky, streamed in its pride over one-sixth of the blue vault of heaven! Many of those who were enclosed within the walls might now be seen gazing in fearful silence, or making their observations upon these singular phenomena, in suppressed and almost inaudible whispers.

Without the walls, extending as far as the brook of Kidron on the west, could be seen in the twilight the camp of Cæsar. The ever watchful sentinels, placed at intervals entirely around the wall, except on that side where the valley renders escape or a sudden attack impossible, were pacing with silent and measured steps, their broad shields gleaming in the pale moonlight.—A group before the tent of Cæsar were gazing upon the city, among which Titus himself stood pre-eminent.

Suddenly a burst of music rose from the citadel, the gentle breeze wafting it away over the valleys. The sentinel paused in his accustomed round; every sound in the camp was hushed, and every foot seemed chained to the earth! At a time like this, when Cynthia smiles from her lofty throne, and midnight silence reigns, the voice of music exerts a power over the finest feelings of the soul which nothing else can equal.

The Jews were, at this time, perhaps, the only perfect masters of this art. The sounds rose in melancholy notes—high, still higher they rose—rung through the valleys, and echoed from every cavern of the hills, and then died away in melancholy murmurs. Again, again they rise;—even the distant Mount of Olives rings back the lofty, soul-inspiring strain. Two hours passed swiftly by ere the last strain vibrated on the ear, gradually fading into indistinctness, and finally ceased for the night. The sturdy Romans, exasperated as they were against the rebellious Jews, were electrified! Titus was observed, as the last note died away, to bend his head upon his breast as though borne down by an overwhelming blast.

"Can such man," he exclaimed, apparently unconscious that he gave utterance to his thoughts, "harbour ingratitude and vice in their hearts; and can they be conquered who have such power over the hearts of others?"

"I have heard," observed a centurion of the Pretorians, who stood near him, and upon whose head the suns of many a foreign clime had shone, "when the legions of Corbulo were encamped but a short distance from this very place, sounds similar to these; and often have I stood and listened to them in the still silence of midnight, till I have sometimes fancied that the spirits of the dead had returned to the earth, to mourn over the degradation of their once loved home."

Titus returned no answer, but continued musing in silence. Suddenly starting, he bade his soldiers a "good night," and retired to his pavilion, attended only by his favourite lieutenant, while the others retired to their several duties, or to rest.

The arch magician has waved again his mystic wand, and once more the scene is changed to the interior of the city. The citadel, (as the upper city was called, and on which stands the most magnificent structure ever reared by man, the Temple of the Most High,) was covered with soldiers. Even the most holy place within the inner court, where none but the high priest should enter, was profaned by the feet of the blood-thirsty zealots, at whose head was the tyrant and traitor John.

It might have been supposed that, surrounded by enemies, and pinched with famine, the Jews would have been united for their common safety; far different, however, was the case. Three violent factions, alternately drenched the city with blood! The prophecy of our blessed Saviour was literally fulfilled:—The father's hand was raised against the son, and the son's against his father!—The brother smote his brother to the earth without remorse!—While all without was plenty, a consuming famine raged within the walls. Such was the situation of the ill-fated Jews. Oh! it was pitiful to hear the murmurs of the dying mothers, and the wailings of famished infants; it drew tears even from the eyes of the Romans. But the hard-hearted rulers, with blind obstinacy, still refused to yield, though Titus himself promised to spare their lives, and allow them to be governed by their own laws; but disregarding the promises of the Romans, and the entreaties of their own more peaceful citizens, they became the cause of their own destruction!

On the Mount of Acra, which is much lower than the citadel, in the form of a crescent stands at least one-third of the city, called by its inhabitants the lower city, in opposition to the upper. They are divided by a valley, which extends as far as the fountain of Siloam.

The superb mansion on the left arm, second only in magnificence to any within the precincts of the lower city, was occupied by Zuriel, a rich Jew, of high birth; being a lineal descendant of Levi. His wife, whose loss he still lamented, had long since slept in the tomb of her fathers. An only daughter was now almost the last tie which yet bound his heart to earth. She had arrived to the age of nineteen. I wish I could describe her,—but language is too cold, too feeble, to paint so celestial a being. I have gazed upon many fair faces, and many beautiful,—perhaps more beautiful than hers; but the irresistible sweetness with which her features were ever clothed, is seldom met with on earth. Her complexion was dark enough to distinguish at once the nation from whence she sprung, but not a single shade too dark; her raven hair floated in soft luxuriance down her neck from beneath the purple tiara; her slender, ethereal form——but 'tis in vain I attempt to describe her. Are you, gentle reader—if any deigns to peruse my humble tale—are you a worshipper at the shrine of the tuneful sisters? Oh! then paint the fairest, brightest, most celestial object, that ever floated in all the vivid colourings of fancy across your imagination, and the fairy vision cannot excel Zerais.

Before the war which finally desolated Jerusalem, she was a gay and playful girl. Sometimes, indeed, the remembrance of her mother would cause a shade of sorrow to cross her brow, but that parent had died ere she could duly appreciate her loss, and the momentary cloud would vanish before the happy thoughtlessness of an ardent temperament, and the natural tendency of youth, to look forward with pleasing anticipations of a cloudless future.

Zuriel had embraced christianity, although he did not profess an open belief of its doctrines,—and he diligently, yet cautiously, inculcated its principles on the heart of his daughter. Of late he observed with pain that she had lost the gay buoyancy of youth, though the sombre cloud was invariably dispelled in his presence. Naturally ascribing it to the distressed situation of her nation, he suffered it to pass unquestioned.

The cause of her sadness, however, arose from an entirely different source. Before the Hebrews threw off their allegiance to the Roman power, Romans and Jews mingled together, as is usual with nations that are at peace.

The mansion of Zuriel was the favorite retreat of many Romans of high birth—some to worship at the shrine of beauty, and others from friendship to Zuriel, from whom they ever received a kindly welcome. Among those who were attracted by the charms of the daughter was Flavius, descended from the ancient and noble house of Flavii. He bore a reputation, not only for courage in battle, but for the milder virtues which should ever adorn the hearts of those on whom fortune has bestowed the advantages of rank and riches. The impression which the fair Zerais had made on his heart was not the evanescent gleam, that "flashes for a moment, but to fade"—it was the pure and holy flame, that lives through life, and dies but in the grave.—Flavius fought under the banners of Titus, and the melancholy of Zerais was caused by uncertainty respecting his fate. Though he fought against her own countrymen,—against her own kindred, still she loved him: well she knew that while duty urged him on, his feeling heart still bled at the miseries of her nation.

From the lofty tower of Antonia she was gazing upon the Roman encampment, and beheld him in the company of Cæsar, and a small guard of the principal officers, approaching the bay on horseback, for the purpose of examining the strength and security of its walls; and she beheld their retreat cut off by a body of Jews, who had lain in ambush for that purpose. Notwithstanding the horror of the scene, and though she gazed for the first time upon bloodshed, a strange fatality chained her feet to the spot; as though the enchanted wand of Comus had chilled the vital principles of life, she remained with her eyes fixed in fearful interest upon the unequal contest. Like the lioness, suddenly roused from her lair by the wild cry of her young; like the untamable tiger, when pinched by famine, he darts upon his prey,—so rushed the noble Cæsar and his friends to meet the foe. The walls on one side, and an impassable valley on the other, encompassed them. They fought, like the lion at bay, with all the fury of despair. The gallant Flavius fought by the side of his loved commander; twice did he ward the vengeful sword from his breast, leaving his own unguarded; but the sword flashed by without touching him, the javelin whistled harmlessly over his head. They had nearly escaped, when an arrow winged its flight to the heart of the noble beast on which he rode. Zerais beheld him fall, and saw no more,—a mist came across her sight, and she sank insensible into the arms of her friends, who like her were gazing upon the scene, though with far different sensations.

But death was disappointed of his intended victim. Cæsar, who saw him fall, was too mindful of his past services to suffer him to perish without an effort to save him, and covered him with a shield until others rushed to their rescue. They succeeded at length and bore him away, though with the loss of half the gallant hearts that accompanied them.

The time had now arrived when the proud city was to be laid in ruins. A wide breach was made in the walls, through which the Romans rushed like the wild eagle upon his prey. Rendered furious by the length of the siege, no quarter was given—and none was asked! They approach the temple; the suburbs had been already destroyed, leaving it standing alone in its towering pride. The zealots, driven to the last extremity, still endeavored to save their temple, and fought on though wearied with toil and faint with hunger. But the ever victorious Romans pressed forward. A soldier seized a brand from the still smoking ruins of the suburbs, and, elevated upon the shoulders of a comrade, communicated it to the golden window. Quick as thought, the bright flame streamed to the heavens. It was in vain that Titus gave orders to stop the conflagration; the hitherto obedient soldiers were now deaf to the calls of duty.—They did not, they would not hear him; but accelerated the flames by every means in their power. The bright red stream flowed lightly to the sable sky; and a canopy of smoke, black as the volumes of the eternal hell, hung over the astonished hills.

Thousands who sought refuge in those once sacred walls became a prey to the consuming element. Oh! the wild shriek of agony, the last maddening howl of the despairing wretches, as the flame wreathed itself around them, rung on the suffocating air and swelled upon the rushing blast: and then an awful crash, that rent the dusky sky, announced the fall of the lofty roof; and every heart was stilled, every cry was hushed! The flames still raged,—they fed upon the blood of the slain!

Still unsated with blood and plunder, the Romans pursued the hosts to the lower city. Zuriel sought the refuge of his chamber in vain.—The doors were burst open, and three soldiers rushed in. Two of the miscreants instantly seized the aged father, while the third raised his sword, still reeking with blood, to plunge it to the defenceless daughter's heart. She spoke not, she shrieked not; but, pale as the lifeless marble, sunk on her knees, her dark eyes turned to heaven; but no tear flowed—yet even in this fearful moment she was collected and calm. The soldier wavered in his resolution, but a laugh of

derision from his comrades, who were endeavouring to force the father to disclose the place where his riches were concealed, confirmed the direful workings of his heart. Again the sword was raised, again he approached her—his heart quailed not now, and the next moment——he was stretched upon the floor, his life's blood streaming from his heart!

Borne on the wings of love, Flavius sought the mansion of Zuriel, to save if possible the object of his adoration from the fury of the destroyer. Another moment, and he would have been too late. The comrades of the fallen wretch turned their weapons upon the daring intruder, supposing him to be a foe; but when his flashing eye met theirs, the swords fell from their blood-stained hands.

"Vile miscreants, retire," he exclaimed, in a voice of thunder. The conscious ruffians dared not disobey, well knowing him to be high in the favor of the gracious Titus.

"You must leave the city instantly," he said, turning to Zuriel, "or even my power will not be sufficient to protect you. We have conquered; the city is filled with Roman soldiers: here you have nothing to expect but death." He raised and supported the now weeping Zerais as he spoke.

Hastily seizing a casket which contained some valuable jewels, father and daughter left their home, a prey to the devouring element, and by their preserver were conducted to a place of comparative security without the walls.

We must here be allowed to pass over an interval of two months, and, leaving the desolate wastes of Judea, transport our readers to the interior of Rome—once the capital of the world, the queen of the empire—to breathe the perfumed gales of fair Italia's shores. Our object in so doing is to escape the tedious narration of the toilsome and lengthened march of the victors, and such of the captives as were destined to adorn the future triumph of Cæsar, to their homes.

Overflowing with wealth, the genius of Rome soared aloft as on the pinions of an eagle beyond a prostrate world. Kings were led captive and in chains at the wheels of her triumphant car. There rolled, in sullen majesty, the dark waves of the royal Tiber, along whose banks the green willows bent their gigantic boughs far over the stream, spreading a sombre shade over its unruffled surface. On the left, were the pensile gardens of Cæsar. Often within its shady bowers had he who first bore that name passed his solitary hours; here, perhaps, he meditated those mighty plans by which he subjected the world to his nod. But he has long since gone, gone to his deep and everlasting rest; he sleeps in a bloody grave, and dearly has his death been avenged. The best, the brightest blood of Rome has been poured out; like the waters of a living fountain has it flowed, to appease his manes. Sleep! sleep in peace, thou august shade! Thousands have wept thy death, and fame yet speaks thy name.

The sun was at its height when Titus made his triumphal entry into Rome. A train of cars, bearing the plunder of Jerusalem and the golden vessels of her temple, preceded him. Six milk-white steeds, covered with golden trappings, with graceful curvets bounded along the streets of the city, harnessed to the shining car which bore the victorious warrior. Shouts of gladness rent the air at his approach—thousands of voices welcomed the conqueror home.

Notwithstanding the warning given to the Jews by the destruction of Jerusalem, where no less than ten hundred thousand had perished, by famine and the sword, several cities still obstinately refused to yield to the dominion of Rome. Masada will be remembered when the fame of Titus shall be overwhelmed by the dark surge of oblivion. The number of inhabitants which that city contained were not sufficient to defend its walls. Rather than fall into the hands of their enemies, and finding no hopes of enduring a siege, they determined to put an end to their own lives, and thus avoid the horrors of captivity. Ten men were chosen by lot to perform the work of death, and the rest, stretching themselves beside their wives and children, whom they had already slain, after an affectionate, yet almost tearless farewell, calmly awaited the blow. The tender females, with unequalled fortitude, had gazed on the reeking sword, and shrunk not when its point sought their heart's blood!

The ten still remained alive. The die was again cast—and bidding his comrades farewell, the unfortunate wretch on whom the lot fell stretched them, too, in blood, beside their inanimate friends! He then examined carefully to see if life yet remained in any, but the blows had been too sure. Setting fire to the city, he fell upon his own sword, and with a single groan, his spirit fled to its last account! Thus perished the inhabitants of Masada.

The astonished Romans beheld the bright flames streaming to the heavens, without being able to ascertain the cause. Cautiously ascending the hill on which the city was built, and finding no obstruction, they burst open the gates. The horrid spectacle that presented itself on their entrance appalled the stoutest heart. Titus wept, and many a brave soldier beside, when they beheld husband and wife locked in their last embrace, with their children stretched beside them, weltering in blood! And well they might; it was a scene that might cause a heart of stone to melt.

While Titus was fighting her battles, a far different drama was acting at Rome. Christianity was making rapid strides. Their numbers multiplied so fast that it alarmed the zealous worshippers of the gods. An edict was issued by the hitherto mild Vespasian, condemning all who would not renounce their superstitions, and return to the temple of the true gods.

The fortitude and heroic endurance of the followers of the apostles then shone in the most brilliant colors. Often did the sands of the spacious amphitheatre drink the blood of the persecuted christians. Alone were those condemned placed in the centre of the arena, with no other weapon but a sword, while the furious lion of Africa, or the ravenous tiger of Bengal, was loosed upon them. Sometimes indeed they were victorious, but oftener torn limb from limb by the famished brutes! To gaze on a spectacle like this, and derive pleasure from the sight of human torments, one would think would need a heart devoid of every feeling of humanity. Yet all ages and sexes crowded these walls. The fairest, brightest stars of Italy shone "in radiant galaxy of charms divine" through the lofty pile!

On the evening of that day when the horrid tragedy of Masada was consummated, it was rumored in the city that a secret assemblage of christians had been surprised by a band of soldiers, and thrown into prison. This news soon reached the ears of Flavius, who from indisposition had not accompanied his beloved commander, and he was not long in learning that the fair Zerais and her father were among the prisoners.

The Jewish captives had been allowed, or rather commanded, to return to Judea, where many of their nation, who, during the siege, had fled from Jerusalem, and yielded to the mercy of the Romans rather than endure the horrors of famine, had located themselves. Their city was without walls by the express command of the emperor, who justly feared their turbulent disposition. Many of the captives returned to their own land, but numbers still remained,—among the latter was Zuriel.

The assemblies of the christians had been held in secret, in the still silence of midnight, since the edict of the emperor. One of these conventicles, in which were both Zuriel and his daughter, was surprised by a centurian of the Prætorian band, a zealous polytheist, and taking with him a sufficient force, he arrested and dragged them to prison. They were separated as soon as taken, and each was consequently ignorant of the fate of the other. Flavius found a friend in the jailor of Zerais, who was aware of his intimacy with the "Jew christian," as he called his prisoner, and found, with the aid of a bribe, but little difficulty in gaining admittance to her prison. Flavius was her accepted lover; a few weeks was to have joined them in indissoluble bonds. Judge then what must have been his sorrow, his disappointment, when he heard of her arrest. He followed the crippled jailor up the lengthened stairway of Nero's tower; opening the outer door and crossing the antiroom, they entered her chamber; she was reclining on a settee, but rose as they entered. Her cheek was "ashy pale," but a bright glow of pleasure mantled o'er it when she beheld her lover.

"This is a visit of kindness," she said, extending her manacled hand, while a tear trembled in her eye.

"Zerais! chained, like the vilest malefactor! can such cruelty exist in the breast of man?"

"I have worn ornaments lighter and more pleasing than these," she answered, assuming a playful tone, and a sweet smile illuming her countenance; but the next moment it fled, and she earnestly inquired if he had any tidings from her father.

"I have been unable to see him, but was informed by the soldier who guarded him, that he was confined in one of the vaults of the amphitheatre. My object in coming here was to assure you that every effort in my power shall be made to procure his and your release. I fear we have but little favour to expect, unless you can be persuaded to renounce your idle superstitions and offer the customary sacrifice. Vespasian is not naturally cruel, but he insists most strenuously upon your compliance with his edict, ere he will pardon."

She sunk upon the settee as he concluded, and covered her face with her hands; for some moments she spoke not, but when she again looked up there were traces of tears upon her cheek—in a melancholy tone she said, "For us then there is no hope but in him who is mighty to save."

Shocked and almost beside himself at this unexpected answer, Flavius entreated, nay, he even knelt and conjured her, to revoke her words, and not extinguish his last remaining hopes. He painted his love in glowing colors, drew a vivid picture of connubial felicity, and once more conjured her, for his and for her father's sake, to consent to the only condition which could save her life. Her tender frame shook with so much violence that Flavius almost expected her pure spirit would wing its flight to the regions of uncertainty, but she soon regained her composure. "It may not be," she said; "I cannot purchase my life at the expense of my eternal salvation; to you it may seem strange that I should so easily sacrifice my life, but did you feel that divine assurance of a blessed hereafter your wonder would cease—and were I to consent to live upon the terms offered, my father, still firm in his faith, would upbraid me with my wickedness. No, no, it cannot be." The jailor's heavy step was now heard upon the stair. Flavius, still unconvinced, pressed her to relent, but she interrupted him.

"No entreaties would move me. The time is come for you to depart—farewell; if possible, see my father once more, and then forget the unfortunate Zerais. May the God of Israel be your guard, and in his own good time bring you to the knowledge of his truth."

Flavius pressed her hand to his heart, while he disclaimed the idea of ever ceasing to remember her. As he turned to depart, she placed a scroll in his hand.

"Keep this then, and promise, when I am no more, to read it with attention as my dying bequest; it was written by the inspired and beloved follower of him in whom we trust, and was given to me by one who has gone to receive the reward of a life spent in the service of his master. In any other circumstances I would sooner part with life; I need not tell you to preserve it for my sake, but I beseech you to peruse it for your own."

The jailor now entered, and once bidding her farewell, with a heavy heart Flavius left her to the solitude of her prison.

Before the dread tribunal of Roman Majesty, in the lofty capitol, Zuriel and his daughter awaited, in fearless silence, the sentence of the emperor.

Erected on a base of polished marble, the colossal statue of Capitoline Jove towered above the judgment seat of Vespasian, the latter part of whose reign was stained by avarice and cruelty. Hundreds of Roman citizens were assembled to witness the trial of the Hebrew christians. Their crime was fully proved—they had transgressed the edict of the emperor, and set at defiance the majesty of the Roman commonwealth, of the Roman laws. But still, such was the mild and forgiving temper of the emperor, a way of escape was yet open to them;—a renunciation of their faith, of their crime, might yet save them from the pangs of a bitter death. Such were the words of the emperor—a mild, yet firm refusal, was the only answer.

Exasperated by their infatuation, the suppressed fury of the populace burst forth in loud clamors. "Away with them, away with them, fling them to the lions," echoed from all parts of the capitol; and they were scarce restrained by the presence of the emperor from executing with their own hands their intemperate sentence. By the exertions of the lictors, order was at length restored.

* * * * *

The festival of Terminalia was fast approaching. On that day was Zuriel to expiate his crime, another victim on the blood-stained sands of the amphitheatre! In compassion to her youth and sex, Zerais was condemned to the less fearful doom of decapitation.

The day arrived, but Vespasian saw it not.—The awful fiat of Omnipotence sealed his doom! —The sun rose brightly over Campania, but he knew it not; and ere it again sunk behind the western hills, he was no longer numbered with the living. The noble feelings of youth rushed over his soul when he found his last end approaching. In spite of the entreaties of his attendants, he rose from his bed;—his last words, "An emperor should die standing," had scarce passed his lips, when he sunk, a lifeless corpse, into their arms.

The succeeding day made Titus emperor of Rome. The combats of gladiators, and the sports of the circus, supplied the place of the expected execution of the christians at the festival of Terminalia.

The actors of this drama have long since mingled with their native dust. Rome, too,—proud Rome, has ceased among the nations of the earth; her glory has departed; her haughty eagles no longer float over the invincible legions of Cæsar. Enervated by luxury, she became a prey to the wild barbarian. The Goth and the Vandal came; the grim hordes of the haughty Alaric, and the fierce Attila, swept over her;—their course was marked by the ruins of her cities! Where, where are now the statues of thy gods? where are thy lofty temples, the towering capitol, and magnificent amphitheatre? Desolate! desolate! The lonely owl sleeps undisturbed on the summit of the Quirinal.—Thy streets are in ruins; thy fanes are cast down; thy cenotaphs are broken, and crumbling in the dust. Farewell to thee, queen of the world!

Utica, N. Y.

Captain Partridge has communicated the heights of numerous hills and mountains in different parts of the United States and Canada, ascertained by himself—Mount Royal, near Montreal, he sets down at 876 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence; the monument on the Highlands in Maine, 2,662 high; Mount Washington, N. H. 6,234; Crown Nest, in the Highlands, 1,418; Catskill Mountain House, 2,214; Mount Mitchell, Navesank; 282; Tompkins Hill, Staten Island, 307, Hempstead Hill, Long Island, 319; and Weha'k Cliff, 170 feet.

Evening Post.

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The following Memorial was presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania, at the beginning of the present session:

EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met.

The memorial of the subscribers, respectfully sheweth,

That they regard the practice of executing criminals publicly, in open fields, or by the road side, as productive of very serious evils, and pray that a stop may be speedily put to it.—The evils to which they particularly allude, are the collection of the idle, the dissolute and wicked classes of society, who invariably assemble in thousands upon such occasions, not only from our own state, but even from remote parts; the scenes of gambling, low debaucheries, quarrels, the temptations to vice, and the commission of first crimes to which they give rise, loss of one or more day's work, and the waste of money by those who cannot without injury of their families, neglect the one or dissipate the other.

The experience of ages has moreover proved that publicity in executions never serves to give force to example to prevent the commission of crimes: on the contrary, it has happened even in our own state, that a man murdered a fellow creature, the evening of the same day on which he himself had witnessed the execution of a criminal, for the same offence. We allude to the case of Burns, who was stabbed by Wilson in the year 1822, the day on which Lechler was hung at Lancaster. It is notorious, also, that robberies are constantly committed under the gallows.

We view public executions as the remnant of the ferocious policy, and barbarous ideas which prevailed in the benighted ages of the world, and consider them a disgrace to the present enlightened state of society, opposed to the principle of the mild system, which, to the honour of Pennsylvania, was first introduced in the United States, into her reformed penal code, and as tending to harden the heart, by rendering mankind familiar with scenes of cruel death.

Without expressing an opinion as to the expediency of continuing the punishment of hanging in our penal code, your memorialists earnestly pray, that so long as it is permitted to remain, the infliction of it may take place in the prison yard; and that no person be allowed to witness it, except the sheriff, the magistrates and constables of the city or county, and such others as the sheriff may deem absolutely necessary on the occasion. We beg leave respectfully to suggest further, the propriety of making provision for the presence of a certain number of witnesses to every execution.

In reference to the supposed influence of example, your memorialists are satisfied, that the general knowledge of the fact that an execution was about to take place in the prison yard, would have a much greater effect, than the pompous parade usual on such occasions, in the presence of a multitude.

They lastly pray, that the British mode of executing criminals may be adopted, viz, dropping them through an enclosed platform, as in this way, the least possible violence will be done to the feelings of the spectators.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1828.

James Mease, M. D.	P. S. Duponceau,
Robert Ralston,	Roberts Vaux,
Alexander Henry,	John Vaughan,
Horace Binney,	George Ewing,
James M. Broom,	Henry J. Williams,
Robert Wharton,	William M. Walmsley,
John Bacon,	W. S. Warder,
John Sergeant,	Mathew Carey,
Joseph R. Ingersoll,	William White, D. D.
Thomas Cadwalader,	Nicholas Biddle,
Reuben Haines,	Joseph R. Chandler.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

We understand that the Head Quarters of the 4th regiment of Artillery, commanded by Bt. Brigadier General Fenwick, are at present in this city.

There were 87 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—48 of which were adults and 39 children, 21 under one year of age. Twenty of the above deaths were by consumption—6 were from the Alms-house—18 people of colour.

The late WILLIAM LEHMAN, Esq. bequeathed to the German Society *one Thousand Dollars* —and to the Athenæum of this city *Ten Thousand Dollars*.

The schooner New-York left a place about 5 miles below Philadelphia, at sunrise on Monday morning, and arrived at Coffee House slip, New York, a little before 9 on Tuesday morning—making the passage in less than 27 hours. The distance is said to be about 300 miles.

John Pemberton, Esq. has been appointed Naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, in place of Philip S. Markley, Esq.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has issued his writ for the election of a member in the place of the late Dr. Lehman, on the 21st inst. The American Sentinel says that the Senate have passed a resolution, for the adjournment of the Legislature on that day.

The lovers of fun are requested to call at the Horse Market, corner of Market and Broad sts. on Saturday afternoon, and view the variety of Horse flesh exposed for sale.—They will no longer think Tattersall's scene in Tom and Jerry a burlesque.

The tides during the last week were very high; the meadows along the Delaware in the neighbourhood of Chester have been overflowed, and the banks washed away to a considerable extent.

The skin of the great Elephant "Columbus" is now preparing in the Philadelphia Museum.—Visitors have an excellent opportunity of seeing the process upon the largest scale and to the best advantage.

The Fredericktown mail stage was robbed of the baggage, on Saturday night. Stockton and Stokes, of Baltimore, immediately sent police officers in pursuit of the thieves.

The steam-boat *Fanny*, which was undergoing some repairs in the river between Norwich and New London, disappeared one night last week, and it was afterwards discovered that she had sunk in deep water, with all her furniture on board.

The Miner's Journal of Saturday last, says—The sudden return of Spring has thrown open the Canal, and we now begin the active Coal operations.—Every thing indicates a season of great business, and consequent improvement of our town and the interests of those concerned in it.

Snow, back of Quebec, is represented to be seven feet deep. Accounts from the Seat of War unite in opinion that the Turks had been severe sufferers from the cold in the neighbourhood of the Balkan Mountains.

A subscription has been opened at Frederick, Md. for a canal between Frederick and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. A subscription of $5000 has been authorised by the corporation of Frederick.

The steamboat Talma, on her passage from Pittsburgh to Franklin, Missouri, took fire in her hold, and was scuttled and sunk. Her cargo was principally dry goods, and insured in part at the Ohio Insurance Office, Cincinnati.

The amount of *Wheat Flour* inspected at Baltimore during the three months ending on the 1st instant, was 121,648 barrels, and 2419 half barrels.

It is stated that a gentleman from the country had his pocket picked of 3000 dollars at the Masquerade Ball given a few nights since in the Bowery theatre, New-York.

The ship Benjamin Morgan, Mathieu, at New Orleans, from Havre, picked up a brig at sea abandoned, in good order—put a crew on board and ordered her for New Orleans. The above vessel is supposed to be one of those recently robbed by pirates.

A Grand Jury in Kentucky has found a bill for manslaughter against Mr. C. Wickliffe for killing Mr. Benning.

Some of the Vermont papers begin to talk lustily of internal improvement, but they say that canals will not do for Vermont.

The steam boat De Witt Clinton arrived at New York on Sunday morning from Albany with 400 passengers. The Albany papers of Saturday state the river was very high, but no damage of consequence had been sustained by the freshet. There was yet considerable floating ice.

Captain Garney, of the brig Combine, arrived at Salem, Mass. in fifteen days from Havana, informs that, two days before he sailed, a Spanish frigate communicated by telegraph the information that the day before she had fallen in with an American brig, the whole crew of which had been murdered by pirates.

Captain Clark, of the brig Gen. Paez, arrived at New York from Curacoa, informs that a report was circulated and currently believed at Curacoa, that Bolivar had been assassinated,—and his troops amounting to about 5000 men had fled, and that all communication between Valencia and the other parts of the country had been cut off.

A hand bill has been circulated in Massachusetts, nominating an *anti-rail-road* candidate for the office of Governor, denouncing, as a "most unholy band of desperadoes," the advocates of a rail-road from Boston to the Hudson.

The Manager of the N. Orleans Theatre has managed to bring together a bright combination of talents. On the 12th ult. Mr. Cooper was to play Rolla; Booth, Pizarro; Caldwell, Alonzo; and Miss Placide, Elvira. On the 14th, the exhibit was still more striking—Booth was to personate Othello; Cooper, Iago; Caldwell, Cassio; Mrs. Sloman, Desdemona; and Miss Placide, Emelia.

A bill to prevent public masquerades, in the city of New-York and the village of Brooklyn, under the penalty of $1000, has been passed by the New-York Senate, in committee of the whole.

A petition, from this city and county, for the repeal of the law prohibiting trotting matches, was, on Monday, presented in the Senate, by Mr. Borden, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

The Foreign Ministers, now at Washington, were presented, by the Secretary of State, to the President, on Monday.

The Secretary of State, on Saturday, visited the Ex-President, at his residence on Meridian Hill.

The New-York City Inspector reports the death of 75 persons during the last week in New-York, viz.—20 men, 14 women, 21 boys, and 14 girls. 15 again by consumption!

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot, noticing a recent announciation of the *discovery of the Quadrature* of the Circle by a teacher of this city, reminds us that the *Perpetual Motion* was also discovered here, some years ago.

On Monday the Post-Master General took the oath of office, entered on his official duties, and received the clerks of the department.

A New York paper cautions the public against a tall swindler, about 35, with sandy hair, spectacles, and a brown frock coat. Being found out at New York, he may visit us.

A Glasgow paper of Feb. 25, announces that a poor woman, too ill to move, had been stolen from her bed, the previous night, at Pollockshaws. The neighbourhood was in great agitation.

The waters of the Susquehannah, on Monday, were 9 feet above low water; few arks and rafts descending, on account of the weather.

A man by the name of BATES, who a few days ago stole a horse in Chester, Pa. from the stable of Mr. Ford, has been arrested in Baltimore, and lodged in prison. The horse has been recovered. What is most remarkable of Bates is, that he has but one LEG.

On Monday the election for governor and senators, took place in Massachusetts. One of the tickets was headed "Rail Road Ticket," with a neat cut of a train of cars drawn by a horse.

From a Sunbury paper we learn, that the canal commissioners have contracted with Mr. Sterly, of Luzerne county, to rebuild the Shamokin dam for the sum of 27,000 dollars.

Three or four of the rioters on the canal near Harrisburg were brought to that place on Saturday last, and lodged in prison.

The corporation of London have voted 100 guineas in support of the funds of an Episcopalian floating chapel on the Thames.

There were during the last year not less than 149,800 articles deposited with licensed pawnbrokers in New-York, by 71,376 depositors. In one week in December, 3489 articles were pawned. In one week more recently, a single pawnbroker made a return of nearly 15000 articles.

Within the last few days the New-York Bank Committee have reported bills for renewing the charters of *seventeen* Banks in the country, and for incorporating *eighteen* new Banks.

Deaths in Baltimore during the past week—males 21—females 19—total 36—6 died of consumption.

A Virginia editor complains that Miss Clara Fisher takes nearly as much for one night's benefit, as they give their highest judges for half a year's services.

The Erie Canal Packets are advertised in some of the western papers for the ensuing season; but the water will not be let into the canal for some time. In 1828, canal navigation commenced at Utica, March 31. The two previous years it commenced between the 20th and 25th of April.

A facetious fellow used to say, that he had eaten so much beef for the last six months, that he was ashamed to look a bullock in the face.

Mr. Loubat, a practical cultivator, has planted on Long Island, within six miles of the city of New York, a vineyard, containing upwards of 50,000 plants, which have borne the severity of the winter and, are in a healthy state. He expects to have this year, from a vineyard just two years old, fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds of grapes.

A subscription paper has been opened at New-York, for the removal of the triangular block at the "Five Points," and the substitution of a Bridewell and Watchhouse on the ground.

Chief Justice Marshal has consented to serve, if elected, as a member of the Virginia Convention.

The Mobile Commercial Register contains an account of the murder of an Indian near the camp in the vicinity of Mobile, by a negro, who wanted to take his wife from him. Much excitement in consequence prevailed among the Indians, who intimated that they would retaliate, unless the offender, who had run away, was brought to justice.

A flock of 200 merino sheep, belonging to the estate of the late R. W. Mead, Esq. will be sold on the 15th inst. in Chartiers township, Washington county, Pa.

We understand that the whole receipts of three nights, last week, at the New York La Fayette theatre, were $220—the entertainment being a masquerade with the French corps de ballet.

On the 19th of March, the streets of Edenton, North Carolina, were covered to the average depth of nine inches, and but for the warm temperature of the earth, it is conjectured that the snow would have been at least 18 inches deep.

A large bear was shot in a cave, in Duxbury, Vt. by a party after five days pursuit, and drawn from his den by hooks. Bruin received five shots in his head, and two in the body, says the the Vermont paper, before he *capitulated*.

The Canadian giant has reached Vermont, where he shows himself at 25 cents per sight.

The Lieutenant Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of William Frazier, the murder of William Rose.

The jail in Bangor, Me. was recently destroyed by fire, caused by the only inmate who was anxious to enlarge his sphere of action.

The citizens of Pittsburgh are about to build a theatre.

At the Court of Common Pleas held at Springfield, Mass. week before last, two young men were sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail for an attack made upon the teacher of a school of which they were members.

Arks have begun to navigate the Conestoga, and one has arrived at Port Deposite from Lock No. 4, with 90 hogsheads of whiskey, the transportation of which was one cent a gallon.

A DRY TIME.—The Dry Dock Bank of the city of New York, has, 7,475 dollars in specie in its vaults, and 153,100 paper dollars in circulation—proportion of specie and paper, *specie one to eighteen*.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last says —"We have reason to believe that Mr. TAZEWELL has had the offer of the Embassy to London, though we have not understood whether he means to accept it."

The New York bank bill has passed both houses, and only awaits the acting governor's signature, to become a law.

The erection of a spacious City Exchange is contemplated in Louisville, Ky. Seven or eight thousand dollars have been already subscribed.

On the 16th of March the store of John Hagan & Co. New Orleans, was struck by a current of wind and the front thrown down. The Pavilion Circus was overturned, and several frame houses in the fauxbourg. The shipping received but little damage.

Captain Wright White, of the pilot boat Savannah, has been arrested in Savannah, and has entered into recognizances for his appearance at the session of the Superior Court to be held in May next, charged as an accomplice in the abduction of Stephenson.

The Ice covers the whole of Lake Erie, 4 feet thick, as is reported. It is now 23 years since the ice was so tremendous. If the Lake breaks up with a storm, there will be tearing work all along shore.

Mrs. Sloman appeared at New Orleans on the 5th ult. as Isabella. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Booth appeared as Othello and Iago on the 6th.

The expences of the city of Boston for the coming financial year are fixed at 335,150 dollars. Of this sum $49,500 are appropriated for the salaries of school-instructors.

A stage driver has been condemned to pay one hundred dollars, in Delaware, for injury caused to another carriage by his improper attempts to drive past it.

A decoction of bugle-weed, it is stated in the New-York Post, has recently cured a person of an alarming hemorrhage from the lungs, after every other application had failed.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

The most important item of foreign news furnished by the late arrivals, is the course which the question of Catholic Emancipation is likely to take during the present session of Parliament. Contrary to all previous expectation the Ministers have declared in its favour, and the oppressed and harassed Catholics of Ireland now look forward with hope and confidence to a full, final, and satisfactory adjustment of their claims. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, both of whom, but especially the latter, have heretofore been ranked among the bitterest enemies of Irish Emancipation, have felt themselves obliged, by the force of circumstances, to become its advocates, and with this accession to their strength, but little doubt can exist that the Catholics must prevail. A penal bill, for the suppression of the Catholic Association, and all other similar combinations, has been introduced into both Houses of Parliament, and, from the little opposition evinced, will soon become a law. This bill is intended as merely preliminary to the settlement of the great question, and the leading members of the Association have dissolved that body voluntarily, to obviate any difficulties which might grow out of its existence.

Mr. O'Connell, the great champion of Irish rights, had arrived in London, but had not taken his seat. He is said to have placed himself under the guidance of Mr. Brougham, Sir James Mackintosh, and Sir Francis Burdett. He is accompanied by large numbers of the Irish nobility and gentry. The English Crown lawyers are unanimous in their opinion of Mr. O'Connell's ineligibility to a seat in Parliament,—and Mr. Sugden, one of the most eminent of modern jurists, has just published a pamphlet in which the question is discussed at length. On the other hand, Mr. O'Connell has issued a long address to the House of Commons, in which his right to a seat is sustained by many plausible, if not convincing reasons, and a great display of legal learning.

Much censure has been thrown upon the Ministry, by the opponents of Catholic claims, for their alleged duplicity in withholding their real intentions upon this subject, and hundreds of petitions have been presented against it. A strong contest is anticipated in the House of Lords, but a majority of at least forty is calculated on by its friends. In the House of Commons the majority will of course be much greater.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the friends of liberal principles throughout the world have much reason for congratulation. A great triumph is about to be obtained—seven millions of people are to be delivered from the yoke which has bound them down to the dust, and a gallant nation will soon be restored to the rights and privileges of which it has so long been disfranchised.

The subject of concession to the Catholics was still almost the only one which engaged the attention of Parliament and of the public. Petitions in great numbers were presented daily. On the 10th more than a hundred petitions against concession were presented, and a much smaller number in favour.—On the 17th forty petitions were presented in the House of Lords, and thirty-five in the Commons, against concession, and ten in each house in favour of it. There appeared to be a strong opposition to concession in the House of Lords. On the 17th the Dangerous Association Suppression Bill was read a third time in the Commons, and carried up to the Lords, and read a first time.

A petition signed by upwards of *one hundred* of the most prominent members of the English bar was about to be presented to Parliament in favor of the Catholic claims. No counter petition was to be presented. The British Trader says, the Duke of Wellington calculates on the support of a majority of forty votes in the Peers on the Catholic Emancipation bill. No ministerial resignation has been tendered, except that of Mr. Banker, Secretary of the Board of Control.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th Feb. the Duke of Wellington expressed himself distinctly in favor of concessions. Lord Eldon stated that the Duke had given no intimation at the opening of Parliament of such a course.

The Duke said he had distinctly stated, that, after a measure now in progress, it was designed to bring forward another, the object of which would be, the adjustment of the Catholic question, by the removal of all disabilities. [Cheers.] He had also stated that this measure would be attended by another, rendered necessary by such removal, and he hoped these measures would give general satisfaction. [Hear, hear.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to a question put to him by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 27th February, stated, that it was the intention of some one member of his Majesty's Government to make an explanation, on the fifth of March, of the nature of the measure which his Majesty's Government had in contemplation with respect to the removal of the Catholic disabilities.

A great ferment prevailed on the subject. It is said the Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Eldon, and many others, were endeavoring to induce the King to withdraw his support from the Ministers.

Up to March 1, more than six hundred petitions had been presented against Popery, and the Catholic Claims. That from Dublin is said to have contained 641,000 names (incredible)—that from Kent 81,400—that from Devonshire 28,800—that from Bristol and vicinity 38,000, &c. &c.

A Liverpool paper, of March 3 says:—"There is certainly no question which has roused into such surprising activity the whole mass of the aristocracy and clergy, or put the Court and parliament into so great a ferment, within the memory of man, as that momentous question with regard to the emancipation of the Catholics, which is now brought before the Legislature by the King and his ministers. Prejudice and bigotry have sounded the tocsin of alarm "through all our coasts," and though there is no comparison between the talents and statesmen like the characters ranged on the two sides, the difference is by no means so great in point of numbers, while in zeal and energy the alarmed Anti-Catholics far surpass the friends of emancipation."

From the Courier of the 14th, we learn that an address from a numerous body of manufacturers in Dublin, had been presented to the Duke of Northumberland, soliciting his patronage of the manufactures of Ireland. The Duke manifested much pleasure at the receipt of the address, and stated that he should do all in his power to encourage and promote the interests of that country.

It cannot be denied that the bill for the suppression of dangerous societies in Ireland is a grievous infringement on the liberty of the subject in that part of the United Kingdom. It is, indeed, so contrary to the spirit of the British constitution in principle, that it cannot be justified by a necessity so extreme, as makes arbitrary power sometimes expedient for the preservation of a State—or, in other words, exercise the policy which sacrifices, at least for a time, a portion of the rights of the subject to secure the remainder.—*Morning Herald, Feb.* 17.

Death of Pope Leo XII—A Vienna date of Feb. 15, says, "The melancholy news of the death of his Holiness, Pope Leo the 12, was received here to-day. As the Papal dignity is only elective, there will not be any court mourning. It is supposed that either Cardinal Justiniani, who is supported by Austria, or Cardinal Macchi, who is supported by France, will be the new Pope. The election was expected to take place on the 23d Feb.

The subscriptions for rebuilding York Minster, amounted to upwards of £11,000, and were increasing.

The John Bull of March 1st says, "the present state of the Spitalfield weavers by far exceeds any former extremity of a similar nature, in depth and extent of distress."

Count Pahlen, after a short stay at Jassy, had returned to Bucharest. In consequence of the severe cold the sanitary state of Bucharest and the country had greatly improved.

A DEFAULTER.—The Paris papers contain an account of the disappearance of Mr. C. a stock broker; it is said that he has left a deficit of *five millions* of francs.

PRICE OF GOLD.—The price of gold is higher on the continent than in London: at Paris 1 per cent. at Amsterdam 1 3-8 to 1 3-4, and at Hamburgh 2 1-8 per cent.

His Grace of Northumberland having given directions to his agent to purchase, at a valuation, all the stock, horses, carriages, &c. of the Marquis of Anglesey, which were to have been sold by auction at the Phœnix Park, the sale by auction was in consequence abandoned.

A person at Durham, a few days ago complained to his friend that he had a throng time of it lately. His wife had been delivered of her tenth child, his eldest daughter of her first, his wife's sister of twins, his cow with one calf, his mare with one foal, his sow with ten pigs—all within one month!

MARCH OF EDUCATION.—A person living in the department of the Var, has exhibited a patent for a system of teaching he has invented, by means of which the whole orthography of the French language may be learned in six months.

At a small inn in the County of Somerset, says the Liverpool Chronicle, a sign presents the emblematic flowers of the royal Coat of arms of France, with the inscription, "Flower de Louse!"

The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Secretary Peel gave the usual Parliamentary dinners on Wednesday evening, at their respective residences, for the purpose of communicating the contents of the Royal Speech, on the opening of the session.

The young Queen of Portugal has been confined to her apartments for some days by a cold, but is now recovered.

Sir James Scarlett is stated to have pronounced an opinion in favour of Mr. O'Connell's right to sit in Parliament without taking the oaths. Mr. Sugden is of a contrary opinion.

The firm of Lashmar and Muggridge, the Brighton and Sussex Bank, stopped payment on Saturday.

Professor Brandis, in one of his recent lectures, stated that he considered filtration the best means of purifying water.

Three commissions have been appointed at Paris, in order to submit to the Government their opinion of the best means of ameliorating the three great branches of literary industry, viz. paper-making, printing, and bookselling, and of removing the restrictions that are injurious to them.

There is at Tula, in Russia, a manufactory for the fabric of arms, hardly to be excelled by the most celebrated manufactories of England.—From this great arm-manufactory there issue, yearly, 700,000 stand of fire-arms, and 25,000 side-arms. More than 3000 workmen are employed in their fabric.

From the Statistical Tables of Mr. Weydemeyer, it appears that the proportion of males to females, in all Russia, is as 44 to 40.

An official bulletin announces the capture by the Russians of Nicopolis, and the town of Pourdoul.

The preparations for the next campaign were immense. Nicholas would command in person. He would go to Warsaw before the opening of the campaign, to receive the oath of allegiance. A convention was spoken of, which that govern-

meant thanks of concluding with the United States of North America.

The Russian squadron in the Mediterranean has just been reinforced by a ship of the line, of 74 guns, and two frigates of the first class, so that it will now consist of nine ships of the line, six frigates, and a number of brigs and corvettes.

German papers of the 8th state, that the Duchy of Brunswick had been thrown into consternation by a decree from the Duke, ordering "a general arming of the country, which includes all the male population from the age of 18 to 20." The object is said to be an attack on Hanover.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Algemeine Zeitung of the 30th ult. contradicts the statement that the Porte, besides granting a favourable reception to M. Jaubert, had invited the return of the ambassadors to Constantinople.—The Sultan is said to be resolutely opposed to any pacific overtures until the Russians shall have evacuated Moldavia and Wallachia, re-crossed the Pruth, and restored the fortresses upon the Danube. Both parties are strenuously preparing for the next campaign. Accounts from the frontiers of Servia state that the Porte intends to bring into the field, next spring, 150,000 new combatants from Bosnia, which is said to be completely pacified, and from Albania.—It is doubted, however, whether the Porte will be able to accomplish this, and it is also said that the Albanians have revolted, and shut up the Pacha of Scutari within the walls of that place.

The last letters from Vienna state that the pacific news had given way to the most alarming reports. It was said that the whole Turkish army was in motion towards the Danube, to invade the Principalities; and, on the other hand, that the Polish army had received orders to be in readiness to march.

Intelligence from Jassy to the 13th ult. states that great preparations for a combined attack on the Asiatic and European territories of the Porte were making at Odessa and Sebastopol. It is designed to form communications, if possible, between the army in Armenia, under General Paskewitsch, and the grand army on the Balkan, and to interrupt the communication of the Turks with Constantinople, and break up the Turkish depots. It is calculated that Russia will take the field with 200,000 men. The war is said to be still very popular in Russia, being considered as a holy war. No movements have taken place, of late, in Bulgaria, on account of the severity of the weather, and heavy falls of snow.

Dates of the 25th Jan. mention that the Divan had declared its willingness to agree to the exchange of prisoners proposed by Russia; provided that Jussuf Pacha and his attendants could be given up. The sultan continues to prosecute the military preparations with the greatest vigor. He has formed a new corps of cavalry, which composes the flower of his body guard.

In politics little was known to strengthen the hopes of peace. A Russian sloop of war had arrived from Sebastopol, with despatches from St. Petersburgh, and had been sent back with letters containing the Sultan's answer, which was said to make known his wishes of a pacification on the conditions he had expressed—that no concessions of any king should be required of him. There was no hope of obtaining his formal assent to the independence of Greece; but it is believed that he will not during his reign seek to disturb the order of things established in Greece by the three allied Powers. The Sultan was still in his camp at Ramiz Chiftlick, where he was chiefly spending his time in shooting. There was no immediate prospect of his removing his quarters nearer to the scene of next spring's probable operation.

In Little Wallachia, fresh Russian troops are continually arriving. On the other hand, the Turks are not idle: they are busily engaged in strengthening their fortresses on the Danube, and we expect soon to hear of important operations on both sides. According to all appearance, the Russians will attempt a diversion in Servia. The great obstacle to this operation is Widdin, for this is the residence of the most fanatic Mussulmen; 2,000 Turkish emigrants from the Morea have lately arrived at Giltoglia. They are in the greatest misery.

Russia insists on her original terms, viz: The freedom of the Black Sea; the observance of treaties by the Porte, and compensation for her expenses.

The idea that the Russians, at the opening of their second campaign, will enter Servia, is every day more confirmed. A bridge of boats, it is said, is to be formed above Widdin. The Turks are also assembling on that side some considerable forces, which some say amount to 50,000.—By following that plan, the Russians might turn the defiles of Shumla and the Balkan, of which they have extreme fear, and which the Turks consider as impregnable.

GREECE.—The limits of Greece have at last been defined by the Representatives of the Allied Sovereigns, which, from the best authority, we understand to be as follows: On the Continent the line is to run from Arta to Volo. The island called Cyclades are to be kept by the Greeks; Scio and Mitylene by the Turks. Some differences about Candia and Samos having arisen, it is left for the King of England to decide to which party they shall belong.

The private property of the Turks in countries given to the Greeks is to be valued and paid for.

In like manner the property belonging to Greeks in the part left to Turkey is to be valued and set off against the other. The government of Greece is to pay an annual tribute of one million and a half of piastres, or about £40,000, in lieu of all public Turkish property which by these arrangements comes into its possession.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon dates to the 31st January, state that Miguel visited Lisbon a few days previous, accompanied by his sisters and a great number of courtiers. His first act was to go to the cathedral of St. Maria da Rocha, where mass was performed. His visage is said to have shown the marks of great physical and mental suffering. The government being fearful that his stay in Lisbon might create excitement, had taken extraordinary measures to preserve tranquility. Several changes in the ministry were anticipated.

It is affirmed that the 2d division of the Portuguese refugees had disembarked without opposition at Terceira; whilst Capt. Walpole escorted to the heights of Cape Finisterre, the convoy of Count Saldanha.

The *Globe* of the 18th Feb. says, there is now in the river an American built ship of 183 tons burthen, employed in the illicit slave trade, which has been sent home as a prize slave vessel from Sierra Leone. The space allotted for the miserable wretches measures two feet six inches in breadth, and extends from stem to stern: the captives must have been in a reclining position, as there is not space for them to sit upright; and there is no inlet for air, except at the end of the platform. In this receptacle 250 slaves were placed or rather stowed in bulk, and were landed in Sierra Leone in a state of complete nakedness.

A locomotive engine, belonging to the Bolton and Leigh Railway, lately passed through Bolton. The great interest of the experiment was the engine's ascending an inclined plane of one mile in length, one half of which is nearly one inch in a mile. The trial succeeded, the engine passing over the whole at an average of seven miles an hour.

THE EDINBURGH MURDERS.—Burke's body was partially dissected, and exposed to public view for seven hours in the hall of the College of Edinburgh, on Thursday. The Scotch Papers say, that at least 24,000 people pressed in to witness the spectacle. The phrenologists have been amusing themselves with a cast of the head, and have discovered that the organs of destructiveness, &c. as fairly developed, that of *Benevolence* is also prominent. On Monday, the High Court of Justiciary resumed the consideration of the case of Hare. The Lord advocate put in a statement to the effect, that, having clearly ascertained that evidence sufficient to convict could not be procured without the evidence of one of the parties, a proposal was made to Hare to come forward as a witness, and an assurance given him, that if he would disclose any facts relative to the case of Docherty, or other crimes committed by Burke, he should not be tried for any participation in them. Three of the crimes so disclosed were selected for the indictment. It being intended to obtain *all* the information Hare might possess, he was given to believe, that all possibility of punishment was excluded. The Court, considering that the Lord Advocate had properly exercised his power of screening a witness for the purposes of justice, ordered Hare to be freed from prosecution. He is still detained in custody on a *fugæ* warrant, at the instance of James Wilson's relatives, who claim pecuniary compensation for the loss they have sustained by his murder.

On Thursday last, between two and three o'clock, a number of young men collected together on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, and made an effigy of Dr. Knox, who has become so obnoxious from his receiving the bodies of the persons murdered by Burke and Hare. With this they made a procession to the Doctor's house in Newington, their numbers increasing on the way to a very formidable mob. When they came to the house, they "burked" the effigy by throttling it, and hung it on a tree. When they were preparing to set it on fire, a body of the police came up, but they could not prevent the mob from breaking Dr. Knox's windows. The rioters then went with dreadful shouts to Surgeon's square, but, as the police prevented them from doing any mischief there, they returned to Dr. Knox's, and completed the demolition of his windows. They also broke 40 or 50 of the College windows. About seven o'clock, with great exertions on the part of the police, they were dispersed, and 19 of them carried off to prison.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have pleasure in reciprocating the good wishes of Mrs. Dumont, of Vevay, Ind. Her request shall be carefully attended to. The poetry she has kindly furnished will be found in the April No. of the Casket.

Sonnet to Sleep, Carlos, is on file.

M. F. J. will accept our thanks. Her contributions are always agreeable.

Address to Midnight, Sonex, is pretty. The conceit in the last stanza, though certainly poetical, is rather strained.

By-gone-days shall have a place.

We do not like to disoblige the ladies, and shall therefore publish *Lines* by Matilda.

N. K. cannot be accommodated.

MANUAL OF THE VINE.

We have read with some care a book translated from the French of *Thiebaut de Berneaud*, called *The Vine Dresser's Manual*, and feel considerably enlightened by the perusal.—Though but little acquainted, even theoretically, with the cultivation of the vine, we found the *Manual* full of interest, and its copious, and, as far as we can judge, accurate details, will furnish agreeable and instructive matter, not only to agriculturalists, and those particularly concerned in cultivating vineyards, but likewise to the general reader. The Author is described by Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, (on this subject excellent authority,) as holding a distinguished place among the savans of the present time, and one who may fairly be classed with the most zealous cultivators of natural science, more especially botany, and its relations to farming and horticulture. The subject of the book is treated of under the following general heads. 1. The culture of the vine and its introduction into France. 2. The diseases to which it is subject; their causes and remedies. 3. The art of making wine. 4. Preparation of brandy. 5. Different uses of the products of the vine in domestic economy. 6. A sketch of the diseases peculiar to the vine dressers, all of which are so handled as to display a perfect and masterly knowledge of every thing connected with them. The style of the work is plain, simple, unostentatious, and well adapted for the uses to which it is intended to be applied, being suited to every comprehension.

At the present time, when many of our intelligent and wealthy horticulturalists are directing their efforts to the improvement of the vine in our own land, and when so many successful attempts have shown the suitableness of our soil and climate for its growth, a work like this must be considered as especially useful. The increase of vineyards in various parts of the country calls for something of the kind, and we know of no book, which, upon this subject, would be better adapted to supply that call.

The *Manual* is published by P. Canfield of N. Y., in large 8vo, and may be had of the principal booksellers in this city.

"THE USURPER."

Neal & Mackenzie, of this city, have recently published Dr. McHenry's tragedy of *The Usurper*; which, as our readers will remember, was twice performed at the Chesnut street Theatre in the winter of 1827—28. In a brief preface, the Author complains that the conduct of the *then* acting manager was such as to prevent his play from having a fair run, and this, we presume, is the reason why it is now offered to the public in a printed form. Of the merits of the controversy referred to, we know nothing, remembering only that it made some noise at the time.

Dr. McHenry, is the author of several poems of acknowledged merit, but we do not think the present publication likely to add much to his literary fame. The tragedy is of that kind which cannot fail to prove heavy in the representation, and though it contains many good passages there is not sufficient spirit and interest embodied in it to render it even a good *reading play*. The plot is borrowed from the early history of Ireland, and turns, as the title implies, upon the usurpation and tyranny of one of the Kings of that country. There are a number of characters, though none of them is marked by strong originality, and the incidents are for the most part quite common place.—There is a good deal of poetry, as we have intimated above, dispersed throughout the play, and the Druid's address to the *Sun*, though brief, is full of power.

On the whole we are inclined to the opinion that tragedy is not a line of writing in which the author can ever prove eminently successful, his genius being much better adapted, in our opinion, to the soft and pathetic, such for example as the "Blessings of Friendship," than to the grand and spirit stirring.

THE DRAMA.

Miss Kelly has been playing with tolerable success during the past week at Walnut street. Roberts, the comedian, had a good benefit on Tuesday, upon which occasion he selected, with creditable taste, Sheridan's unrivalled comedy of *The School for Scandal*. The principal parts were sustained by our old friends, Warren, Wood, Wemyss, S. Chapman, Miss Kelly, &c. and, of course, the play was well performed.

Miss Kelly's benefit is fixed for this evening.—We wish her a good house.

The Chesnut street Theatre re-opened on Thursday. During the recess many alterations have been made in the interior, and some elegant decorations added. The green curtain has been removed to give place to one of rich crimson trimmed with gold; the proscenium has been repainted, the front of the boxes neatly ornamented, and all the seats re-cushioned. The dome of the theatre has been beautifully decorated, and a revolving sun placed in its centre, which is quite effective.

The company is the same as when here last, with one or two additions in the lower walks of the Drama. Several engagements of stars are announced, and great efforts will be made by the Managers to ensure patronage.

Arch street, it is said, will open early next week.

PHILADELPHIA VACCINE INSTITUTION.

We observe, by the public prints, that Doct. Wm. C. Brewster and D. C. Sherrett, Vaccine Physicians of this city, have established an Institution for the distribution of Vaccine matter. City practitioners are supplied gratuitously, agreeably to an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils; to all others the charge is three dollars. By this arrangement, persons making application for virus, from any part of the United States, will receive the same by return of mail, a perfectly safe conveyance in this case. Such an establishment possesses obvious advantages, for those residing in sections of country infested with Small Pox, and other places where Vaccination is desired as a preventive, as it should be every where. The project has been approved of by Dr. Physick, and the most eminent of the medical faculty, and the known character of the gentlemen connected with it, will secure for it public confidence. As the existence of this Institution may not be known where its benefits are most needed, editors of country papers would confer a favour on the community by diffusing the intelligence.

TEST OF PERFECT VACCINATION.

All persons should insist on the family surgeon using the test discovered by Dr. Beyce, of Edinburgh. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm, from the first one vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time; if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and vaccination must be repeated.—This simple and easy security ought never to be neglected.

COMMEMORATION OF RAY.

The scientific gentlemen of London, commemorated the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the illustrious John Ray, the naturalist, the latter end of November last. The suggestion was first made by Mr. Children, the naturalist, and it was eagerly adopted by every gentleman distinguished for his knowledge of any branch of natural philosophy, and the company did real honor to the precursor of Linnæus. One hundred and thirty men of science and noblemen, assembled on the occasion, and dined at the Free Mason's tavern. The President of the Royal Society took the chair, and pronounced a just eulogium on the character of Ray, and on the services which he rendered to the naturalist, the moral philosopher, the divine, and the civilized world in general, by his numerous writings, the titles of the principal part of which he enumerated. The last he mentioned was "The wisdom of God manifested in the Creation;" which was clearly the prototype of a late celebrated work on the same subject.

Ray was the son of a blacksmith, of the town of Black Notley, and was educated first at a private school, and afterwards at the University of Cambridge. He was the first man who arranged the grand outlines of natural history, and enabled every one to become acquainted with the groupes, the grand formations of nature, and described the character of her grand operations. He has been quoted and applauded by the naturalists of all the world.

The memory of the two Bartrams, John and William, father and son, are equally deserving of a similar honor, from the friends to natural history in Pennsylvania. John Bartram was the first man who paid any attention to the science of botany in North America, and for many years stood alone in the prosecution of that pleasing and useful branch of science. His discoveries were numerous, and by them he greatly enlarged our knowledge of the plants of this country, and for his labours was rewarded by a gold medal from the Royal Society of London. He corresponded with Linnæus, Fothergill, Collinson, professor Hope, and various other naturalists of Europe, to whom, for more than forty years, he sent the plants and trees of this country, and which now ornament the gardens, parks, and plantations of noblemen, and the governments of Europe.

William Bartram followed the example of his father, and added largely to our knowledge of the plants and animals of the United States.—His travels in Florida, bear ample testimony to the zeal and ability with which he prosecuted the science of natural history; and the garden in the vicinity of Philadelphia, which was the result of the labours of his father and himself, is a permanent proof of their taste, industry and talents. It was the first of the kind in North America, and still maintains the reputation it had formerly acquired. J. M.

On Monday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a woman, by name Mason, apparently between thirty and thirty-five years old, accosted the mate of a sloop lying at Barclay's wharf, above Walnut street, and enquired for an English vessel, which, it appears, was not in that neighbourhood. She then attempted to go on board, but was desired not to do so. The mate and the sailors went about their business, and she stepped on board, and commenced climbing the shrouds. She was called, by the mate, to come down, but she obstinately refused to do so, though told that the cordage was rotten. The mate and sailors continued at work, until their attention was arrested by the noise caused by this unfortunate creature falling on the deck. She died either immediately or shortly after. The verdict of the coroner's inquest was *accidental death*. The examination, we understand, showed that no carelessness is imputable to any but Mason herself, who is believed to have been intoxicated. The officer and the men were all desirous that she should not enter the vessel but were too busy to prevent her.

We were, last evening, gratified with a view of the interior of the Chesnut street Theatre, which has been entirely re-painted and newly ornamented. The prevailing character of the new decoration is gold and green. Great taste has been displayed by the various artists engaged in the work; in the selection of ornaments for the fronts of the boxes, those of the first tier being immense raised stars of gold, and the portico leaf work of the same material, which contrasts prettily with the green ground. The backs of the boxes are ornamented in a style that gives them an appearance of comfort which we never before observed in a theatre. The dome is a beautiful novelty, combining taste and utility. It is cloud work beautifully painted and relieved by a gold trellice round the outer edge of the circle, which reflects the light and relieves the heavier ornament of the lower part of the house. Directly in the centre is a revolving ventilator, which will be of use in the approaching season. —*Daily Chron.*

RIOT ON THE CANAL.

A serious disturbance has taken place among the labourers on the Pennsylvania Canal in the vicinity of Clark's Ferry, about 14 or 15 miles from Harrisburg. The following are said to be the leading facts of the case:—Owing to the severity of the winter, the men, amounting to two or three hundred, have been idle for a considerable time, and have become indebted to storekeepers and others for their subsistence. A few days ago, part of the dam at that place gave way, and the canal was suffering injury. On being called on, the men positively refused to work, unless their wages were raised to a dollar per day, until they were enabled to get out of debt, and prevented, by threats, and it is said by violence, those who were disposed to go to work, from doing so. The sheriff of Dauphin county, with fifteen or twenty of the citizens of Harrisburg, went up on Friday, with a view to restore them to order. When the sheriff and his party approached, the labourers armed themselves with clubs, and threatened to repel any attack. An order was given to charge; but, fortunately, Mr. Curran, the Catholic priest, arrived just in time to prevent the order from being carried into execution, and by his personal influence over the rioters, partially quieted them. The Sheriff and his party remained in the neighborhood during the night.

CHEMUNG CANAL.

On Tuesday the bill providing for the construction of the Chemung canal, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the house, by the decided vote of 54 to 26. The bill was so amended, as to prohibit the commencement of the work, until the canal commissioners shall have issued proposals, and have made contracts with good security for their performance, for its completion for $300,000.—The proposed canal is to be from the head of Seneca lake to the Chemung river, (a branch of the Susquehannah,) at Elmira, a distance of 18 miles, with a feeder of 18 1-2 miles: with locks to be constructed with chambers of wood, and either supported by stone walls or finished upon some other approved plan. The bill authorises the commissioners of the canal fund to borrow the requisite amount, from time to time, at an interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum.—*Albany Argus.*

Several thousand bushels of grain, of various kinds, were suddenly precipitated into Cayuga lake, on the 10th ult. from the Store-House of Mr. Andrew Myers, at Myers' Landing, into the town of Lansing, county of Tompkins. That part of the building built over the water, being heavily laden with grain, flour, &c. gave way and fell into the Lake. Much of the grain has been got out of the water. The damage is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000.—*Chenango Republican.*

Boston, April 4.—Yesterday forenoon, an individual well known as a broker in this city, was arrested on a charge of forging the signature of Hon. H. G. Otis, the Mayor, to a certificate setting forth that two notes, amounting to about $1150, held by Mr. Otis against the individual, had been paid. After a short examination before the Police Court, he was required to give bail in the sum of $8,000 for his appearance before the same Court on Tuesday next, for further examination; in default of which he was committed to prison.

The Montreal Gazette of March 20 says, Mr. Henry Hamilton of York, U. C. has absconded from that place, leaving himself indebted to some of our most respectable houses to the amount of £14,000, and to a number of his York friends about £5,000 more. He obtained the confidence of the public by the production of letters of credit to a certain amount, from Messrs. T. Wilson & Co. of London, and Messrs. Prime, Ward, and Sands, of New-York.

Gardiner, Me. March 27.—Last year the ice broke up in Kennebec river on the 20th of March, not by the aid of rains, but yielding to the power of the sun. Now the ice in the river is as strong as in mid winter, and gives no signs of leaving us very soon. It is two or three feet in thickness, and, covered with snow, furnishing very excellent sleighing up and down the river. The body of snow is so unusually great now on the ground, that a great freshet may reasonably be apprehended when it goes off.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March, 26.

"You, my dear sir, nor any one else, who has not witnessed it, can form an idea of the trade of this place; sometimes, when the river is near its height, 10 or 12 boats in a day arrive with cargoes of from 200 to 600 tons of dry goods and groceries, discharge, reload with a cargo of provisions and produce, and are gone again in two or three days, working all night to drive business while the water is high. You can form no idea of the boats that trade up and down this river from any you have at Baltimore—Uncle Sam, Red Rover, Amazon, Nashville, Washington, Brandywine, &c. &c. carrying from 400 to 600 tons freight each, and carrying also as many hundred passengers, they have *two stories above deck* for that purpose, with numerous others, are continually arriving and departing.

From the Halifax N. C. paper.

We are indebted to a friend for the following account of a tornado which occurred on the 9th inst. within nine miles of this town:

"It commenced from the N. W. about half past 3 o'clock, P. M. passing through a part of the country of Buzzard Town, levelling every thing in its progress, to the injury of several farms—particularly that of Thomas P. Neville. It blew down the dwelling and every out house on the plantation. The wife and daughter of Mr. N. were in the house when it commenced; but such was the violence of the gale, that it blew the daughter, a charming little girl, out of the house and fractured her skull. The mother was repeatedly thrown with violence from the door as she attempted to approach it for the purpose of rescuing her child from among the fallen timber and trees; but was unable to do so until the fury of the storm had subsided. All the trees in the grove which surrounded the house, were torn up by the roots and carried some distance into an adjacent corn field. Even to the ground-sill, the timber of the house was removed from its position; while the logs and brush were brought from a neighbouring new ground, and scattered over the yard. The furniture of the house suffered entire destruction; and fragments of it were carried to a distance of 800 yards. The knives and forks were carried as far as half a mile.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

A RED MERINO SHAWL LOST, supposed to have been dropped at or near the Musical Fund Hall, about two weeks since. The finder will receive the above reward on returning it to No. 67 Dock street.

april 11—1t*

ALMANACK.

1829. April.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
11 Saturday....	5 35	6 26	3 20	☽ 7
12 Sunday.....	5 30	6 30	3 51	14
13 Monday.....	5 29	6 31	10 17	21
14 Tuesday.....	5 28	6 32	11 15	28
15 Wednesday..	5 27	6 33	11 49	● 5
16 Thursday...	5 25	6 35	0 23	12
17 Friday.....	5 24	6 36	0 57	☽ 19

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER, of this city, to Miss CAROLINE BENNET, of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. by George M. Dallas, Mayor of this city, Mr. SAMUEL S. PANCOAST, to Miss MARY R. ALLEN, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. George Boyd, LEWIS WARNER HAMPTON, to Miss MARY ANN SUPER, both of this city.

On the evening of the 8th inst. by Alderman Badger, MOSES COATES, to LYDIA TAYLOR, all of Chester county, Pa.

On the 2d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Biggs, Mr. WILLIAM BOND, of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSANNAH COUSLEY, of Hulmesburg.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. JAMES CAMPION, to Miss ELIZABETH WILSON.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. JAMES HANNA, to Miss CLARA S. WILSON, all of this city.

On the 2d of April, at Woodside Farm, near Burlington, N. J. Mr. ANTHONY N. TAYLOR, to Miss MARY T. NEWBOLD.

On Friday evening week, by Rev. Mr. Himes, Mr. HUGH WOODS, to Miss MARGARET M'LAUGHLIN, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Manning Force, Mr. MARTIN BUCHLER, to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Hugh Macauley, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Wm. H. Delancy, JOHN P. SCHOTT, to EMILY E., daughter of John Markland, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. BENJAMIN LOUDERBACK, to Miss CHRISTIANA BECK, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. Eagle's Nest, King George county, Virginia, by the Rev. Mr. Pett, Mr. H. S. WASHINGTON, to Miss VIRGINIA, daughter of William F. Grymes.

On Thursday evening week, at Washington, by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, Lieutenant JOHN GRAHAM, of the United States' Navy, to Miss SARAH E. SELDEN, daughter of Cary Selden, Esq.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Alexander Sharp, Dr. GEORGE PARKER, to Mrs. MARY ANN SMITH.

DIED,

On Tuesday last, Mr. BARNET BUSH, in the 60th year of his age.

Suddenly on Friday morning, ALLEN SMITH, Brush-Maker, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. Mr. HENRY WARDELL, in the 43th year of his age.

On Saturday afternoon, 4th inst. EMILY L. infant daughter of Mr. John Zebley.

At the residence in Horsham, Montgomery County, on the 5th inst. RICHARD PEROT, in the 36th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, JOHN, youngest son of Mr. William Shoepebang, aged 2 years and 8 months.

On the morning of the 8th inst. at his late residence, Roxborough Township, Philadelphia Co. Mr. AARON LEVERING, in the 65th year of his age, after a long and severe illness.

On Sunday afternoon, the 5th inst. Mr. HENRY L. PHILIP, merchant, of New York, in the 24th year of his age.

On Monday, Mr. JOHN BRUSTER, in the 80th year of his age.

On Monday, the 6th inst. Mrs. ELIZA CARPENTER, wife of Miles N. Carpenter.

On Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, ALICENA, daughter of the Rev. William Mann.

On the 4th inst. at Washington, in the 19th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, WALTER JONES, jr. eldest son of Gen. Walter Jones.

At his residence, in Prince William County, Virginia, on Wednesday evening, the first instant, GERVIN STITH, Esq. in his sixty-third year.

On the 24th March last, at Lyon's Farms, near Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, Captain JOSEPH LYON, aged 65. He was for many years a principal proprietor in the line of stages, and United States Mail contractor.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult. at Darlington Court House, South Carolina, in the midst of the Circuit, and in the the performance of his duties, the Hon. THEODORE GAILLARD, one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Sessions and Common Pleas of the State, aged about 64 years.

NOTICE.—Mr. FISK will preach at the Lombard street Church, on Sunday evening, from Luke 13, 3, "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

Walnut Street Theatre.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.—This evening, April 11, will be presented the Comedy, in 5 acts, called WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.—Miss Darnton, Miss Kelly.—The entertainments to conclude with the Musical Farce called THE POOR SOLDIER. On Monday, will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Miss Kelly—as represented by her so successfully during her late Southern engagements.

REMOVED

From No. 82 S. W. corner of Arch and Fourth streets to No. 167 South Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut street.

Mr. Brinton's New System of Writing,

UNIVERSALLY patronized by the principle persons of distinction in London; sanctioned by the approbation of the Universities and all the public Institutions.

Mr. Brinton, (late of Regent street, London,) in announcing to his friends, and the public in general, of his removal, takes this opportunity most respectfully to offer his sincere thanks for the very flattering and kind encouragement he has experienced, and he hopes by a continued exertion on his part to merit their decided approbation. His plan of instruction is very different to what has been heretofore taught, and is calculated to save *most time and expense*—and will, he is *confident* be *generally approved*, when it is *generally known* in this city, as well as throughout the United States. Mr. Brinton will *positively engage*, wherever he goes, to make any Lady or Gentleman a *good writer* in eight lessons, let the present hand be *ever so defective*, as his specimens will *fully* exemplify.

The classes are limited to six—Ladies and Gentlemen are at liberty to form their own classes, (at his establishment, or at their own residence,) they commence at six o'clock in the morning, and continue through the day. During the time of instruction, either in the Ladies or Gentlemen's classes, no strangers are admitted. The accommodations are pleasant. As to his capability of instructing in the specified line, Mr. B. can produce the most unequivocal references from the principal merchants and families in this city, whom he has had, and still has the honour of imparting the system of writing to.

Terms are within the circumstances of all—every information may be obtained on application at the Office, No. 167 South Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut street.

Evening classes are formed from the hours of seven till ten. april 10—tf

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

JUST opened, a large supply of white Merino Shawls, plain, and with neat colored borders, of superior quality.

ALSO, LATELY RECEIVED,

Plain and satin bordered Norwich Shawls.

Silk, Cashmere, plain, and also with neat colo'd borders

4 4 and 8 4 plain and embroidered white Crape Shawls.

4, 5 and 6 4 plain white and colored Silk Shawls.

Plain colored and black Canton Camlets.

do. do. do. India Satins.

do. do. Levantines, Florence and Gros de Naples.

Rouen Levantines, black Modes and Millinetts.

Gros de Indes, Tuse Satin and black Italian Mantuas.

Crape de Lyons, Hattiste and Barege.

Sashes and Canton Crapes.

Cambric Ginghams and neat Calicoes.

India Book Muslins and Jeans.

Very Sheer Scotch do. and super white Crape.

Fine Demi Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and Dimities.

Also, one case of FRENCH GINGHAMS.

Virginia and Rouen Cassimeres.

Fancy Stripes and Vestings.

Fine Drillings, Sattoens and Jeans.

With a complete assortment of Sheeting, Table Linens, and other articles in the furnishing line.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

april 11—7t No. 30 South Second street.

THE MUSEUM

Of Foreign Literature and Science,

NO. 82, FOR APRIL 1829.

IS this day published by E. LITTELL, No. 136 Chesnut street.

CONTENTS.—Letters from the West, from the Monthly Review; Rienzi, from the London Magazine; Sonnet, from the Keepsake; Rousseau: his Elvira, and Confessions, from the Monthly Magazine; Sonnet, from the Keepsake; Echard's Contempt of Clergy, from the Monthly Magazine; The Land of Dreams, from Blackwood's Magazine; Facundo Quiroga, Governor of La Rioja, from the Monthly Magazine; Mont Blanc, from the Rhine; On Ireland as a Separate Nation, from the Monthly Review; Sketch of a late Naval Character, from the New Monthly Magazine; The English Almanacs, from the London Magazine; Sonnet, from the same; Noblesse and its Times, from the Monthly Review; No More, from the New Monthly Magazine; Nares's Life of Burghley, from the same; The Editor's Room, from the London Magazine; Sydney's Letter to the King, from the Monthly Review; The Parted Year, from the New Monthly Magazine; Hansel Monday, from Blackwood's Magazine; The Fountain of Oblivion, from the New Monthly Magazine; Young's Narrative, from the Monthly Review; The course of the Prophecy, from the New Monthly Magazine; Present Condition of the Italian States, from the Monthly Review; Chivalry at a Discount, from the New Monthly Magazine; Scenes of War, from the Monthly Review; Thekla at her Lover's Grave, from the New Monthly Magazine; Dr. Burrows and Others on Insanity, from the Monthly Review; Subordination, from the Naval and Military Magazine; The Literary Remains of the late Henry Neele, from the Monthly Review; Tales and Sketches, from the same; Reginald Heber, from the London Weekly Review; Literary Intelligence.

Price 25 per annum. april 9—tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, at Portsmouth, Dauphin County, Pa. under the firm of WATSON & BROWNING, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 18th of March last.

The business will be carried on in future by G. W. BROWNING, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts. JOSIAH WATSON.

april 11—4t* G. W. BROWNING.

MR. & MRS. OWEN,

No. 133 Lombard street,

BEG leave to inform their friends that their Delicate Seminary is open for the reception and instruction of Young Ladies in the useful and polite branches of English Literature, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music and Drawing, if required. Prices vary.

A select class of Young Ladies will receive Lessons in Writing, from 6 to 7 each evening, during May, June and July. april 11—4tf

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

THE public are respectfully informed that the House of Refuge will be open for the reception of visiters, every Wednesday. Tickets of admission may be obtained on application to any member of the Board of Managers. Strangers will be admitted on any day, on application to a Manager. The parents and relations of the inmates will be permitted to visit them, with the approbation of the Visiting Committee, on the afternoon of the first Friday of each month. By Order of the Board of Managers.

april 7—3t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Sec'y.

SUNDAY MAILS.

J. MAROT, back of 171 Market street, has just published, on a sheet of Lever Press, with an ornamental heading, engraved by Childs, the REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, on the Petitions to stop the Mails on Sundays.

Also, for sale, by S. Hart & Co. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank. april 4—3t*

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every Kind. The basis of this medicine was a private receipt of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was preserved by an individual, to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact and in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all these stages.

TESTIMONIES.

Certificate of Leonard Stoddard.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having been seized in the winter of 1825, with the prevailing influenza, I continued for the space of two years, to be troubled with a bad cough, great difficulty of breathing, occasional pain in the side great debility, attended with bad digestion, and the expectoration of much thick matter. I consulted three distinguished physicians, and made use of Anderson' Cough Drops, the Indian Specific, and other celebrated remedies without relief. About the first of April last, I obtained a bottle of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The beneficial effect was immediate; and in the course of three months, my health was as good as it had been for the last ten years.

LEONARD STODDARD,

Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1825.

Certificate of Frederick S. Warner, Esq.

The subscriber is induced, from public considerations, to recommend the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, as a remedy of the greatest efficacy in diseases of the lungs, being probably indebted to its use for the preservation of his own life. In the fall and winter of 1825—6, I was attacked with a disease of the lungs, which threatened to be of the most serious character. It was attended with a very troublesome cough, particularly in the evening and night, with oppression and inflammation of the lungs, gradually followed by great emaciation and prostration of strength. These symptoms continued for about nine months, in spite of the efforts of the most skilful physicians to check their progress. At this time I fortunately met with the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, by the use of which, a speedy and complete recovery was effected. My health is now good as ever it was.

FREDERICK S. WARNER.

Augusta, (Geo.) Sept. 29, 1827.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which had resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828, whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician, and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of directions.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by

J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.

J. W. Fluckwire, South Second street, opposite German street.

Joseph Stroud, corner of Coates and Second streets.

Price, 50 cents per bottle. Jan 3—1y

A STRAY COW.

WAS picked up, a young Cow, apparently with Calf, between a brown and a red roan, very poor. The owner, by coming forward, can have it, by proving property and paying expenses, by applying back of No. 180 South Fourth street, between Lombard and Pine streets. april 11—3t*

Journal of the Franklin Institute.

JUST published, by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, vol. 3, for March

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Tymber creek. in Jersy

Mr Editors

As I have got these hear other lines finishd I now send them agreable to promis I made. thanken you for being promp in putting the other ones in I would like you to print this in the plas were you put the other potry, as I had such a long time to look for it before I could se were it was, I got maried to mary last wek els I wold hav got them redy soner and as soo as marys farther give wat he promis I wil be a subcriber to your paper

Verses on mary

O mary dear how long ive lovd you
When weded mary you wold be tru
my hart was warm wen first I saw you
than hou cold I leve my dear mary you
now my dear wife and wee are maried
to tie the not wee forgot hare taried
wat is wee hav no one can tel
for like to dors wee to gether duel
I hope to me she never will prov folse
and I am sur her likens I never wil cros
thes in these arms she will find a plas
if fortun storms it wil be a resting plas

JERSY BARD

CROSS READINGS—No. 1.

A schooner from Havana laden with—the south sea expedition—was destroyed with all its contents, consisting of—three large barns.

The late fall of snow has been—appointed to explore the mouth of the Oregan.

Lost or stolen—the city of New York, which on the night of the 1st instant, was—killed by lightning.

The American Consul at Mexico, is about to be—enclosed in a pocket-book belonging to—the caravan of living animals.

Information is wanted respecting—the river Delaware, which—was destroyed by fire a short time since.

Wanted in a dry goods store—580 hogsheads of sugar suitable for—the famous horse, Screw-driver.

A man of moral habits and industry, will find employment by applying to—pig-lead and bar-iron.

Smith & Justice—have lately entered into partnership under the firm of—Books & Stationary.

Was picked up, a small bundle, containing—the United States ship, North Carolina.

MARTIN.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of seven letters, and without me, no house would be complete. My 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th is a precious stone; my 1st, 7th, 6th, 3d and 4th is daily used for breakfast and supper; my 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th and 4th is fascinating; my 4th, 3d, 7th, 1st and 2d is the exercise of soldiers, and also, a disagreeable portion of the year; my 2d, 6th, 5th, 7th and 3d is a Jewish Society; my 1st, 7th, 3d and 4th makes what gluttons do; my 5th, 6th, 3d and 4th makes a piece of timber; my 5th, 6th, 3d and 7th is a rough animal; my 1st, 3d, 7th and 6th is troublesome; my 2d, 6th, 7th and 5th is a medicinal plant; my 2d, 3d, 7th and 6th is a swift animal; my 2d, 6th, 3d and 7th makes a pleasing sensation; my 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th is a Scotch name of a place beloved by all; my 2d, 3d, 7th and 4th is an injury, my 5th, 7th, 3d, 1st and 6th is a couple; my 7th, 3d, 1st and 4th is a trial of speed; my 3d, 7th, 1st and 2d is gay and cunning; my 7th, 6th, 3d and 4th is a quantity of paper, my 5th, 3d and 7th is a fastening; my 1st, 3d and 7th is a pleasant vehicle; my 2d, 3d and 4th is a pleasant meat; my 6th, 3d and 7th is a useful organ; my 3d, 7th and 4th is a member of the human body; my 7th, 3d and 4th is a domestic animal; my 4th, 3d and 7th is destructive; my 3d, 1st and 6th is a spot; my 2d, 6th and 4th is the lowest part of a garment; my 2d, 5th and 7th is applied to females; tell what I am? T. O.

DEFINITIONS, &c.

Fine ladies and shop-boys.—Machines to carry dry goods from one part of the city to another.

The Governor that was made at Harrisburg the other day.—A loop on which to hang hopes of office.

Contemporaries.—(As our editors term themselves,) generally very contemptuous towards each other.

Friendship.—A covenant between people not to do each other any harm.

Poetry.—The food of the heart when good, the provision of the mind when indifferent.

Earthly Glory.—Carrying in Chesnut street, from 11, A. M. until 5, P. M. a blue cloth coat lined with scarlet velvet.

N. B. The cape to be undesignedly pinned in such a manner as will exhibit the lining to the best advantage.

Patriotism.—Like honesty seldom owned by him who boasts his possession.

Electioneering.—Neglecting your own business, and making a fool of yourself to attend to the business and interests of knaves.

Eleventh Hourism.—Waiting until the victuals are cooked and the table neatly spread, then rushing forward and carrying off the dinner.

Writing Obituaries.—Lying about the dead in order to please the living.

Consistency.—Being for one party this year and attached to its antipodes the next; an unwavering adhesion to self interest.

March of the Mind.—In some of our modern philosophers, like Paddy's movement, an advance to the rear.

Fashionable Ladies.—Altho' not particularly partial to clergymen generally found with a Bishop at each side.

RALPH ERSKINE.

The only amusement in which this celebrated man indulged was playing on the violin. He was so great a proficient on this instrument, and so often beguiled his leisure hours with it, that the people of Dunfermline believed he composed his sermons to its tones, as a poet writes songs to a peculiar air. They also tell the following traditionary anecdote connected with the subject. A poor man, in one of the neighboring parishes, having a child to baptise, resolved not to employ his own clergyman, with whom he was at issue on certain points of doctrine, but to have the office performed by some minister of whose tenets fame gave a better report. With the child in his arms, therefore, and attended by the full complement of old and young women, who usually minister on such occasions, he proceeded to the manse of——, some miles off (not that of Mr. Erskine,) where he inquired if the clergyman was at home. "Na, he's no at hame yenoo," answered the servant lass, "he's down the burn fishing. But I can soon cry him in. "Ye needna gie yourself' the trouble," replied the man, quite shocked at this account of the minister's habits; "nane o' your fishin' ministers shall bapteese my bairn." Off he then trudged, followed by his whole train, to the residence of another parochial clergyman, to the distance of some miles. Here, on his inquiring if the minister was at home, the lass answered, "Deed he's no at hame the day; he's been out since six i' the morning at the shooting. Ye needna wait neither; for he'll be sae made out (fatigued) when he comes back, that he'll no be able to say boo to a colf, let a be kirsen a wean!" "Wait, lassie!" cried the man in a tone of indignant scorn; "wad I wait d'ye think, to hand up my bairn before a minister that gangs out at six i' the morning to shoot God's creatures! I'll awa down to gude Mr. Erskine at Dunfermline; and he'll be neither out at the fishing or the shooting, I think." The whole baptismal train then set off for Dunfermline, sure that the Father of the Secession, although not now a placed minister, would at least be engaged in no unclerical sports to incapacitate him for performing the sacred ordinance in question. On their reaching, however, the house of this clergyman, which they did not do till late in the evening, the man, in rapping at the door, anticipated that he would not be at home any more than his brethren, as he heard the strains of a fiddle proceeding from an upper chamber. "The minister will not be at hame," he said with a sly smile, to the girl who came to the door, "or your lad (sweetheart,) wad nae be playing that gate t'ye on the fiddle. "The minister is at hame," quoth the girl, "mair by token that it's himsel that's playing honest man. He ayetakes a tune at night, before gaun to bed. Faith, there's nae lad o' mine can play that gate; it wad be somethin to tell if any o' them could." "That the minister playing!" cried the man, in a degree of astonishment and horror far transcending what he had expressed on either the former occasions. If he does this, what may the rest do! Weel, I fairly gie them up a'thegither. I have travelled this hail day in search of a godly minister, and never man met with mair disappointment in a day's journey. I'll tell ye what gude wife," he added, turning to the disconsolate party behind, "we'll just swa back to our ain minister after a'! He's no a'thegither sound it's true; but, let him be what he likes in doctrine, deil hae me if ever I kenned him to fish, shoot, or play on the fiddle a' his days!"

POWER OF BEAUTY

"Olympias suspected that Philip of Macedon, her husband, withdrew his attachment to her in favor of a Thessalian lady. Falling in with the superstitious opinion of the day concerning the people of Thessaly, the Queen suspected that her rival had used magic arts to seduce the affections of Philip. Stimulated by the desire of revenge, and abhorrence of the frail Thessalian's frauds, she rushed into her presence. On the first sight of the beauty of complexion, and symmetry of features, and form of her rival, the awe-struck Queen exclaimed, "I see, lady, and forgive your sorcery: it consists in your charms alone. To look upon you, is at the same moment to love you."—Proud and vindictive as she was, she exhibited this rare instance of jealousy disarmed by beauty.

It was this same Olympias who said of a young man of the court of Macedon, that had married a beautiful woman of a doubtful character, that he had indeed consulted his eyes, but not his ears.

An officer who served in INDIA, under WELLINGTON, has published a narrative of his adventures during twelve years. His description of MADRAS MATCH-MAKING will edify many of our readers, who may call to mind frequent allusions to the subject in modern novels and comedies:—"The system pursued in disposing of the fair objects is exactly the same as that used at the sales of king's stores in a dock-yard, where the auctioneer begins by putting the highest price on the article, and keeps lowering and lowering, till some bidder assents to the price and bears off the goods. First, the young lady is instructed to set her cap at a civilian high in office, or at an officer high on the staff. If, in the course of a few months, there is no bidding at that price, then she condescends to cast a smile upon the second rank, and so on to the bottom. Should she possess any pretensions to beauty, she is soon snapped up; for the scarcity of the article prevents people from being very fastidious in their tastes. If of the true European white, she is almost sure to go off tolerably well; but no mixture of the Asiatic will suit persons of any rank. Should the young lady continue on hand till the arrival of a fleet conveying a fresh supply of fair ones, she is, of course, thrown somewhat into the back-ground, and her chance of a good match considerably diminished; so it often happens, that females are thus compelled to accept offers, which, at first starting, they would have rejected in disdain, and in some instances, to take the very men whom they once treated with scorn. But she must be a hapless virgin, indeed, and possessed of no ordinary detractions, who is compelled, as a *dernier resort*, to put up with an ensign of native infantry, by whom she may be borne off to spend the honey-moon in a hill-fort. How happy marriages in general prove among Europeans in India may hence be inferred."

Great Guns, Great Bells, Great Eels.

GREAT GUNS.—The great cannon at Moscow is 18 1-2 feet long; 10 inches thick in the metal; and a man may sit upright in its calibre.

A cannon near Lisbon is 20 feet 7 inches long, its diameter at the middle is 6 feet 3 inches, it throws a ball of 100 lbs.

Mount Meg, in the Tower of London, is an 80 pounder. There is an 80 pounder in the Arsenal at Berlin, named the Thunderer, and another at Malaga, called the Terrible.

There are two 60 pounders at Bremen, called the *Messengers of Bad News*.

There is a 70 pounder at Rome, made of the nails which fastened the copper plates that covered the ancient Pantheon.

The largest cast gun existing, is of brass, at Beijapoor, called the Lord of the Plain. It is supposed it was intended for stone balls. An iron shot of the proper size would weigh 2600 pounds.

The Emperor Charles the Fifth, had 12 large cannon cast, which he called the Twelve Apostles.

GREAT BELLS.—There is a large bell in St. Ivan's church, at Moscow; it is forty feet nine inches in circumference, 18 1-2 inches thick, and weighs more than 47 tons; equal to 105,280 lbs.

The great bell of Moscow is 67 feet 4 inches in circumference or a diameter of 22 feet 5 inches. It is 21 feet 4 inches high, the thickest part is 23 inches, the weight is estimated at about 444,000 pounds. If this broken and useless mountain of metal was sold at 3s. per lb. it would amount to £66,565 sterling, or $294-548.

GREAT EELS.—In Mauritius, it is said there are eels in a certain lake more than 20 feet in length, weighing 80 lbs.

"In consequence of the act of Parliament requiring an extra stamp for every supplementary sheet of a newspaper, a mode of giving the required additional matter, without incurring a further stamp-duty, has just been adopted by *The Times* newspaper. Instead of giving a supplementary sheet, *The Times* of Monday is printed upon one entire sheet of paper, measuring four feet in length, and three in breadth, and containing 48 columns of matter, of which rather more than 30 are filled with advertisements, being considerably upwards of 90,000 words.—There are 15 columns of reports and news of different kinds, printed in small type, and containing more than 45,000 words; and about three columns in the larger type, containing more than 6,000 words: so that there are nearly 150,000 words in the paper. This quantity of matter would form considerably more than a thick octavo volume of any of the modern works as they are now printed.

PEACH TREES.

Tread a quantity of snow hard about each tree; cover it with swingling tow, and again tread it down. If the snow be frozen it is better. If no snow or ice can handily be obtained, put leached ashes; and when frozen cover with tow or some light coloured substance. Set upon the S. E. and S. W. sides two boards, forming two sides of a square; and at two or three feet distance from the tree. The sap may thus be kept from circulating until the proper season of blossoming, and a good crop of peaches insured.

KITCHEN GARDEN FOR APRIL.

If you omitted sowing or planting any principal crops as directed for last month, let it be done early in this, particularly the main crop of onions, leeks, parsnips, carrots, red-beet, &c. for when they are sowed late, they never attain the equal perfection, as when at proper season.

Finish sowing asparagus, if not done the preceding month, to raise plants for fresh plantation and forcing.

Sow the main crop of the green and red borecole, in an open situation, to plant out in May, and June, for autumn, winter, and the supply of the following spring. Sow likewise some of the purple and cauliflower sorts of brocoli, to plant out in summer for the first general autumn crop.

Kidney-beans of the early dwarf kinds should now be sown in a warm border, as also some speckled dwarfs, and a larger supply in the open quarters in drills two feet, or two and a half distance.

Sow different kinds of lettuce two three times this month for succeeding crops.

Be particularly attentive to your melons, which are in hot-beds. Train the vines regular, give them air daily, with occasionally moderate waterings. Cover the glasses every night, and keep up a good heat in the beds; linings of hot dung.

Sow full crops of peas, for succession of marrow-fats once a fortnight, also of rouncivals, moretto, and other large kinds; likewise some hotspurs, &c. to have a plentiful variety and young. Sow them in drills, two feet and a half or a yard asunder, or the large kinds for sticking, four feet distance.

Finish planting the main crop of potatoes as directed last month.

Sow the seed for pot-herbs of thyme, savory, sweet-marjoram, borage, burnet, dill, fennel, chervil, marigolds, coriander, tarragon, sorrel, basil, clary, angelica, hyssop, anise, beets, and parsley.

Plant aromatic herbs, as mint, sage, balm, rue, rosemary, lavender, &c. all of which either by young or full plants; as also slips, parting roots, and off sets, and some by slips and cuttings of side shoots.

Continue sowing successional crops every fortnight of radishes, in open situations to have an eligible variety, young and plentiful. Those that have already come up you must thin or they will run with great tops, but small roots.

Sow a principal crop of savoys in an open situation, detached from walls, hedges, &c. that the plants may be strong and robust, for planting out in summer to furnish a full crop well cabbaged in autumn, and for the general supply, till next spring, before a most valuable autumn and winter cabbage.

COLTS.

We often hear it lamented that our breed of horses is so bad. But I am convinced, as our colts are managed, if we had any other breed, we should make it appear to be as mean as our own, if not worse. The abusing of colts in the first winter, is the principal cause of their proving so bad. For our farmers seldom allow their colts any food besides hay, and that is not always the best kind. So that they seldom fail being stinted in their growth in the first winter to such a degree that they never get the better of it. A colt that is foaled late, should not be weaned till February or March, and should have oats during the whole of the winter. In some countries they allow a young colt fifteen bushels.—We need not grudge to feed them with meal, oats and bran, besides the best of the clover hay—for they will pay for it in growth. After the first winter, they will need no extraordinary feeding till they are grown up. Were the above directions observed, we should soon see an improvement in our breed of horses. They would be capable of doing much greater service, and be likely to hold out to a much greater age.

REAL ESTATE,
No. 283 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

Will be sold, at private sale, all that certain two storied brick messuage or tenement, two storied brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, 20 feet front, and 80 feet deep, situate on the east side of Delaware Front street, No. 283, a few doors below South street, in the district of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia. Apply to

JOHN KITTS,
No. 103 Race, 4 door above Third street, north side, or
april 4—3t 37 Chester street.

Drawing & Painting Academy,
On an enlarged and extensive scale, for young Ladies and Gentlemen.

JAMES COX, after a recess of three years, at the request of some of his friends and former pupils, will re-commence teaching on Monday, the 13th of April, in a spacious room, at No. 15 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, near the Franklin Institute, where the different branches of the art will be taught on the best principles, viz:

Drawing and shading with crayons, or Italian chalk; shading with Indian ink; painting with transparent and and body colors; transparent painting upon paper, silk, or glass, either with water or oil colours. The subjects, heads, figures, landscapes, animals, flowers and fruit, and subjects of Natural History generally. Ornamental painting in the Arabesque, Bordure, or Augustine style. The art of Heraldry, and Herald painting. As it is intended that the above branches shall be attended to with prompt and efficient effect, Mr. J. Carr will conjunctly officiate in the Gentlemen's class, and the Ladies' class will exclusively be attended by James Cox.

Hours of Tuition for Ladies, from 2 till 5.
do. do. Gentlemen, from 4 till 6.
april 4—tf

WILLIAM A. SCATTERGOOD,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at *No. 45* North Fourth street.

N. B. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner. april 4—3m

BIRDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has a beautiful assortment of fancy CANARY BIRDS, which he offers on moderate terms, for cash or suitable barter.

N. B. He is likewise in the habit of making Bird Cages, of any and every size, pattern or plan, that can be suggested to him, equal to any in the city, on reasonable terms. Apply to GEORGE LOVATT,
april 4—3t* No. 232 South street, above Sixth.

Notice to Domestic Attachment.
TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Trustees, to audit the accounts, and adjust the demands of all the Creditors, and settle their proportions of the estate of JAMES SMITH, defendant in domestic attachment, do hereby require all persons indebted to the said defendant, to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to the said James Smith, to us, the said Trustees, and we do hereby desire all Creditors of the said James Smith, to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands.

JOHN WORTH,
FRANCIS CARPENTER, } Trustees.
SAMSON BABB,
april 4—3t

TO THE LADIES.

JUST received from New York, 1 case 1500 yards 9-8 wide French Brelze, at the low price of 45 cents a yard; the ladies are aware what they have been paying for the above lately; 1 case 1200 yards Battiste, at 44 cents; 1 bale bleached Russia Sheeting, 1 do. brown; 1 case 100 dozen superior Hoskin Gloves, at 37½ cents a pair; 25 dozen raw Silk Hose, at 87½ cents a pair; No. 2 Gauze Ribbon, at 8 cents a yard; with a variety of Mantua and Satin Ribbons, by the yard or piece; a good assortment of 4-4 and 6-4 wide jaconet and cambric muslins; with a first rate assortment of Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Men's and Boys' do.; 50 lb. first quality assorted Sewing Silks, at 3 cents a skein; with a variety of Spring Goods, at our usual reduced prices, at No. 45 North Fourth street, above Arch.
april 4—tf JOHN KENNEDY.

REMOVAL.

DR. ATLEE, Jr. has removed to No. 152 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side, between Race and Vine streets, a few doors above his father's late residence. mar. 6—tf

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
REMOVED TO
No. 168 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESSES Screw and Standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILLWORK made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by
CHARLES EVANS, No. 53 Bread Street.
april 25—1y

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,
Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

Emetine,
Morphine,
Lupuline,
Quinine, French,
do. American,
Iodine,
Do. Tinctures of,
Croton Oil, (dose, one drop,)
Hydriodate of Potash,
Oxymuriat of do.
English Calomel,
Do. Blue Mass,
Oil of Cubebs,
Do. Valerine,
Do. Tobacco, &c.
Chloride of Lime,

Extract of Elaterium, Clutterbuck's, dose from ½ to ¼ of a grain,
do. Stramonium
do. Belladona,
do. Cicuta,
do. Hyoscinmos,
do. Butternut,
do. Quinine,
do. Taraxacum,
do. Colocynth comp.
do. do. simp.
do. Opium,
do. Gentian, &c. &c.
With a quantity of Cure Elastic Instruments.

Also, Wilson's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines neatly put up, and for sale at the above place, by
jan. 31—tf ROBESON MOORE.

Bartram's Botanic Garden,
NEAR GRAY'S FERRY.

FOR SALE, as usual, a general assortment of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of fine GRAPE VINES, of the best sorts, for wine and the table, from France and Germany. They are chiefly hardy sorts, and will bear well.

☞ Orders left at Alderman George Bartram's, Walnut, near Fifth; at Messrs. Shipley & Bartram's, No. 57 Market street, or addressed, *per mail*, to the Subscriber, Post Office, Kingsessing, will be promptly attended to. Plants will be carefully packed, if required, so as to bear transmission to any part of the United States, in safety.
march 14—tf ROBERT CARR.

A CARD.

MISS R. M. HANSELL will give instructions in DRAWING and PAINTING, at No 182 Race street; where Specimens may be seen, and terms made known. march 21—4t*

C. P. WAYNE,
At the S. W. Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, Philadelphia,
HAS FOR SALE

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of the following goods, which he offers Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable prices—viz:

LOOKING GLASSES,

In every variety of Frame, BRASS ANDIRONS & TONGS & FENDERS, TEA TRAYS, WAITERS & BREAD BASKETS, PLATED TABLE CASTORS & CANDLESTICKS, KNIVES & FORKS, & BRASS CANDLESTICKS, BRITTANIA TEA & COFFEE POTS, BLOCK TIN T. & C. do. Coffee Mills, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Spoons, Ladles, and a great variety of other goods for HOUSEKEEPERS.

☞ Many of the above Goods have just been received by the late arrivals from Europe, and from the Manufactories in the United States. march 21—2m

Plain Goods for Friends.

PLAIN and Satin bordered white Norwich Shawls; 7-8 and 9-4 Merino do.; 7-4 and 8-4 plain white Naskin Crape do.; plain colored Gros de Naps and Florences, Levantines and other Silks, all colors; superior white Crape Acrophane, for Caps and Hdkfs.; 4-4 and 6-4 plaid Bobbinets; 4-4 and 6-4 plain colored Silk Shawls; small figured Swiss Muslin; plain Chintz and Ginghams; 7-8 and 4-4 soft finish Irish Linen.

Also, HOSIERY, of every description, viz:—Men's white and mixt and unbleached stout Cotton Hose, long and short; Men's brown and white Thread Hose; Women's white, lead colour and unbleached superior Three Thread Cotton Hose; Children's white, unbleached and grey mixt Cotton Hose, of prices and sizes, from infant's up to full size; together with Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. just received and for sale cheap, by
THOMAS RHOADS,
No. 46 North Second, between Market and Arch streets.
april 4—3t

SCHOOL BOOKS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and TEACHERS will be supplied with most of the School Books in common use, at auction prices, on application at
S. POTTER'S,
No. 253 Market, opposite Decatur street.
april 4—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 8 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Fort Dupont, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 6½ cents per mile.
Dec. 6—tf

WANTED,

A GIRL to do the House-work of a small family. Satisfactory recommendations will be required. Inquire at No. 39 North Tenth, second door above Wood street. april 4—3t

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents:
ELLIS & MORRIS,
feb 18—tf 58 Chesnut street.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

A YOUNG MAN about 25 years of age, left his home and friends, on the 29th ult. in a state of mental derangement. His name is JOHN C. HOFFMAN, about 5 feet 5 inches high, thick set and full face, with a scar on his right cheek; his hair is short, his head having been shaved recently, with two bald places rubbed by his hand. His dress was a white hat, blue coat, black stock, black pantaloons, white waistcoat, and white domet shirt; he is very much of his friends having sent him to the Hospital.

Whoever will bring him, whether alive or dead, to Charles C. Hoffman, Kensington, Wood street, will be entitled to the above reward. april 4—2t*

To Carpenters & Bricklayers.

FOR SALE, 50 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 20 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third streets, between Pine and Lombard streets.
april 4—3m*

FOUND,

IN ARCH STREET, on the 9th ultimo, a SHAWL. The owner can have it by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.
SARAH MOORE,
april 4—2t* No. 19 North Seventh street.

DULL & WHITE'S
COMMISSION & PAPER WARE-HOUSE,
No. 4 Decatur street, Philadelphia.

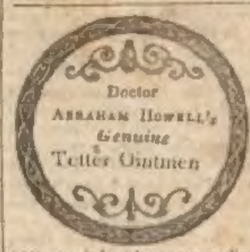
WRITING, PRINTING and WRAPPING PAPERS, of every description, for sale on the most moderate terms. ☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in cash. april 4—3m

TOOTH ACHE,
AND EAR ACHE CURED.

THESE cures are harmless, and warranted to be efficacious.

The Artificial Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are the cheapest known, and handsome as human teeth.

The communications from the Boston, also from the European colonies, together with the opinions of Medical gentlemen in this city, on the importance of preventing the pressure of the teeth with the file, which have lately been published in the Chronicle, can be seen in the advertiser's office No. 122 North Fourth street, also re Race street. B. WILLIAMS, Dentist
March 7—3t



THIS Ointment cures effectually, the tetter, ring-worm, scald-head, breaking out in the face, the itch, and every species of cutaneous eruptions; it is also very valuable for burns and scalds, as it soon gives relief.—To secure the public against imposition, the Proprietor's name will be in full, on each box, accompanied with necessary directions, signed
ABRAHAM HOWELL, M. D.

Price of large boxes $1, small boxes 50 cents.

Those who purchase to sell are allowed a liberal discount. Sold at J. & C. W. Roberts, Druggists, No. 12 South Front street; G. Gordon, No. 7 South Eleventh street, and at the Proprietor's, No. 63 North Eighth street; where a number of certificates of cures performed by this Ointment, may be seen.

The following ancient certificate is published for information to the afflicted:—

Remarkable Cure of the Scald-Head.

This is to certify, that my son Uriah, was afflicted with the scald-head from his infancy, to the age of fifteen years, during which time he suffered many severe operations while under the care of several Physicians, to no purpose, and having been at a great deal of trouble and expense with him, without effect, was at last persuaded to apply a tar cap; but instead of removing the Complaint, it became more alarming, which caused me to despair of having it cured.—At length hearing of several extraordinary cures performed by Dr. Abraham Howell, of Philadelphia, of Weas and Cancers, without cutting, and seeing several of his patients, on whom he had performed extraordinary cures in similar cases, I applied to him in May, 1810, when the Doctor undertook his case, his head was in a deplorable state, he had lost nearly all his hair, his head was covered with one scab, and when the scab was removed, his head would become perfectly raw. Notwithstanding the state he was in, he was cured perfectly sound in two months, and until this date there is not the smallest appearance of the complaint's returning; he now has a fine head of hair.

ISAAC BACON, No. 33 Lombard street.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1816.
Attest, JOHN ALLISON, Justice of the Peace.
march 21—4t*

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,
feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to
HENRY KORN,
No. 22 North Third street, Philadelphia.
feb. 28—6m

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 28—tf

REMOVAL.

PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 27 to No. 56 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite H. Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ...$3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ...2 50
Youth and boys boots, from.....1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, morroco, &c. &c.

SAMUEL B. BREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

MRS. CROZET'S,
PIANO FORTE SEMINARY,
No. 191 Lombard street, near Seventh.

MRS. CROZET respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will teach pupils at her Seminary, at the moderate charge of $6, and when at the pupil's residence, $8.

☞ Satisfactory reference will be given to some of the most respectable families, whose sons and daughters have received her tuition. march 28—3m

MOROCCO

AND FANCY LEATHER STORE OF GEO. WILSON, is removed from No. 35 NORTH THIRD STREET, to No. 32, nearly opposite the former stand, while a new store is being built.

As usual, a general assortment of Morocco, Buck Skins, and Chamois Fancy Leather, parchment, White Leather, &c.

N. B. The stand, No. 35 North Third street, is expected to be re-occupied next May. march 7—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice House, &c.

The subscriber's motto is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. Circumstances taken into consideration. aug 30—tf

WILLIAM FARRAN,
Silk, Cotton & Woollen Dyer and Scourer,

No. 49 North Seventh street, 1 door below Arch,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel Dyed and Scoured in the shortest and best manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. march 28—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 19 Crown street. Nov. 29—tf

FOR SALE CHEAP,
At No. 466 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound and kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

BAND BOX MANUFACTORY,
No. 37 Arch street.

JAMES WINTER takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he continues the manufacture of, and the execution of orders for all kind of Band Boxes, such as round, square, oval, &c. &c.

J. W. also continues the Dyeing of Canton Crape, Cashmere, Silk, Cloth and Merino Shawls, curls the Fringe, warrants the colours not to fade, and finishes them off according to the received opinion of all his customers, in a style equal to new.

N. B. Boards from various Manufactories, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, cheap for cash.
march 21—3t*

Fashionable Spring Millinery.

MRS. M. WADE has opened an assortment of Millinery, of the latest patterns, viz:—Fancy Hats, Hobbinet and Muslin Caps and Collars, ladies' and children's superfine Straw Cottages and Bonnets.
SOUTH SECOND STREET,
march 28—3t* No. 193.

D. WIDENER, TAILOR,

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

A few thousands of ITALIAN MULBERRY TREES, two years old, for sale by the Subscriber in Kingsessing, near the Blue-Bell Tavern, on the Baltimore Road, 6 miles from Philadelphia.
march 28—3t* A. PASCHAL.

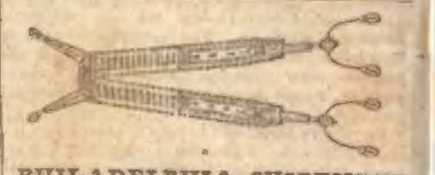
JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.
No. 65 Market street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz:

Italian Luteestrings, jet and blue black,
French black Luteestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Luteestring black Gravats,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros de Nap Hdkfs.
Love Hdkfs and Bdrds,
Palmerine and Batiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Aerophane do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Buskin Gloves, Meo's, Bradnel's make,
Do. Women's, white and assorted,
Black Mode, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
4-4, 6 and 7-4 plain Bobbinet,
4-4 figured do.
1 case No. 8-12 figured Taffeta Ribands, new style,
2 do. No. 6-16 and 9-22 do. do.
1 do, No. 12-30 do. do.
Edged and plain Taffeta and Satin Ribands, superior quality, Nos. 1½, 2, 8-12, 3, 4-16, 6-12,
New style Belt and Cap Ribands,
And an assortment of Canton Sarsnets, Sarsnetts, Satins, Crapes, Robes, Shawls, Cambets, Prunes, for Hatters, Palm Leaf Fans, &c. jan. 31—tf

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse.

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 2—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.



PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER
MANUFACTORY,
No. 26 South Fourth street,
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PISIM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent